Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A NEW STORY.

BY MRS. GREY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

NOW READY.

Great Speech of General John A. Logan at Cairo, June 28, 1866.

Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

E. B. Washburne continues so ill that his physicians have advised against receiving visitors.

Thomas O. Osborn has been nominated for the Postmastership of Chicago, vice Hoard, removed.

Stanberry has been nominated for the office of Attorney General, and the prospects are that his nomination will be confirmed.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Thomas O. Osborn Nominated as Postmaster for Chicago.

MR. STANBERRY NOMINATED FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

To Office-Hunters—"Wait Until Congress Adjourns."

CONTINUED ARRIVALS OF FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Continued Illness of Representative Washburne.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Fiscal Year.

CONGRESS.

Senate Debate on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

THE TENNESSEE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Representatives Admitted by a Vote of 125 to 12.

INCREASE OF CHOLERA IN NEW YORK CITY.

A Leading Physician One of its Victims.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IMBROGLIO IN NASHVILLE.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Lower House Arrested and Fined.

Execution of Van Arsdell and Lemmons at Springfield.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The action of the House to-day on the Tennessee bill was prompt and decisive. Mr. Bingham called it up as soon as the journal was read, and declining to allow any amendments to be offered, at once moved the previous question. The House sustained this by yeas 94, nays not counted. The last half of the joint resolution was at once ordered engrossed, without objection. The question was then called on the engrossment of the preamble, and this led to a noisy and exciting struggle of half an hour. The Democrats and some of the Republicans were very anxious to defeat the preamble, but having ordered the engrossment of the resolution, could get no opportunity to express their views. The exact status of the question [illegible] and the Speaker was kept busy in explaining the position in which the House had placed itself. All motions to reconsider the engrossment of the resolution were defeated, and finally the engrossment of the preamble was ordered by yeas 83, nays 47.

REPUBLICAN NAYS.

Among the nays were the following Stage Republicans: Ailey, Benjamin, Boutwell, Conkling, Eliot, Jenckes, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kendall, McClurg, Moorhead, Raymond, Stevens, Francis Thomas and Williams.

FINAL VOTE.

The preamble having been thus agreed to, Gov. Boutwell took the floor and spoke briefly, forcibly and eloquently against the passage of the bill. Mr. Bigby, of California, made a few remarks on the same side, and Mr. Bingham closed the debate with an impassioned appeal in behalf of Tennessee. The joint resolution was then put on its passage, and was adopted by yeas 125, nays 12, the negative vote being Ailey, Benjamin, Boutwell, Eliot, Higby, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Loan, McClurg, Paine, and Williams. Most of the Democrats present voted in the affirmative, many of them doing so with a protest against the preamble. Mr. Stevens' vote in the affirmative was received with some applause. The announcement of the final vote was received with much and continued clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the nominations of Henry G. Stanbery, to be Attorney General; Joseph Wilson, to be Commissioner of General Land Office, vice Judge Edmonds, removed; Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, to be Postmaster at Chicago, vice Hoard, removed. He has also during the week sent in the nominations of about fifty internal revenue officers, and near one hundred and fifty postmasters, many of the latter being re-appointments, made last summer and fall. He has also sent in a large number of brevet army promotions.

RANDALL'S NOMINATION

has not yet been reported from the Post Office Committee.

MR. STANBERRY

will probably be confirmed without serious opposition.

SECRETARY HARLAN

did not even know that the removal of Judge Edmunds from the Land Office was contemplated, till he had learned from a senator that his successor was nominated.

SMELLING AROUND.

The Randall Mutter Club here are addressing circular letters to all the Federal office-holders throughout the country, inviting their opinions in [illegible]

confirmed at the first executive session next week. No action has been taken on the motion to reconsider the confirmation of Carey and Harris as Internal Revenue Collectors for Cincinnati.

OF INTEREST TO OHIO OFFICERS.

Ohio officers who were in the service on the third of March, 1865, and so entitled to three months extra pay, can have their claims promptly collected, free of charge, through Mr. James C. Whitmore, the Ohio State agent here.

CONSULAR FEES.

A communication from the President, in compliance with the law, gives a list of the aggregate of all fees received by the various Consuls and Consular Agents during the last year. [illegible]

EDUCATING THE FREEDMEN.

P. B. Randolph, formerly of New York, now of New Orleans, is on here to arrange, if possible, some plan whereby the freedmen may be educated at their own expense. [illegible]

PAY OF DESERTERS.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that when a soldier, on his return from desertion or absence without leave, is sentenced to make good the time of his illegal absence, he will be paid at the rates that he obtained while he was absent, [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS REJECTED.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to recommend the rejection of [illegible], of New York, recently appointed Minister to Greece, [illegible]

GOING HOME.

Quite a number of members of Congress are leaving for their homes.

THE CHICAGO PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Secretary Harlan received a dispatch yesterday from General Dix, in New York, stating that another twenty miles section of the Union Pacific Railroad had been completed, making in all 145 miles west of Omaha. Commissioners have left to examine and report if it be suitable for the Government to accept it.

THE REBEL GENERAL FORREST.

The rebel Gen. Forrest called at the White House this morning, to see the President, but didn't succeed in obtaining an audience.

MR. SPEED'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President, this afternoon, nominated to the Senate Henry Stanbery, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General of the United States, in place of Speed, resigned.

NEW QUARTERS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The new orphan asylum, on Fourteenth street, about a mile and a half from the Executive Mansion, has been leased for three years for the use of the State Department, or until a new structure can be erected for its accommodation. The removal will take place in October.

MR. WASHBURNE,

of Illinois, continues ill, and visitors are excluded.

NOMINATION REFERRED.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, referred the nomination of Henry Stanbery, as Attorney General, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

YEARLY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

An official statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government from July 1st, 1865, to March 31st, 1866, [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill granting the right to all citizens of the United States, who have declared their intention to become citizens, to enter and explore unoccupied mineral lands, and prescribing the manner in which they may obtain and retain possession. The bill was passed.

Messrs. LANE, VAN WINKLE and DAVIS were appointed a Committee of Conference on the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill to prevent courts from being used as instruments of persecution against loyal persons, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. [illegible]

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Conference Committee on Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, made a report [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BINGHAM renewed the call for the previous question.

Mr. BOUTWELL desired to offer the following as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's: [illegible]

Mr. BINGHAM declined to let the amendment be offered.

[illegible]

EXECUTION OF VAN ARSDELL AND LEMMONS.

An Excited Community—Letter from Gov. Oglesby Declining to Interfere with the Sentence of the Law—The Letter Read to the Prisoners—The Condemned Bid Farewell to their Fellow-Prisoners—Arrangements for the Execution—The Scaffold—Impressive Prayer by Doctor Davidson—Remarks of the Sheriff and Reading of the Death Warrant—The Prisoners Acknowledge the Justness of the Sentence—The Last of Earth—Brief Account of the Prisoners' Lives.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 20.

The execution of Barney Van Arsdall and James Lemmons, for the murder of Jno. Sanders at Pawnee, in March, 1865, took place to-day. Intense interest and excitement pervaded the entire community, as a strong influence was being brought to bear on the Governor to use the power of clemency resting with him, while on the other hand a large majority of the citizens of the country looked upon any leniency to these violators of law as a premium to law breakers, and a death blow at the security of society.

At twelve o'clock the doom of the prisoners was sealed by the reception, by the Sheriff, of the following letter:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, July 20, 1866.

"Mr. Sheriff Crafton:

"SIR—After full and as mature deliberation as I am able to command, and I trust a most impartial judgment upon me, I have finally concluded that I cannot grant a further respite or a commutation of the sentence of the law, pronounced against Vanarsdell and Lemmons. They are now finally left in your hands. I shall interfere no further in either case, and the execution of the law is left with you. Your duty, unpleasant as I know it to be, is a simple and plain one. The cases are with you. Very respectfully, yours,

"R. J. OGLESBY."

[illegible]

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Conglomerates in Motion—Session of the Commission on the State Railroad Indebtedness—Theatrical—From Montana—Discovery of Rich Gold Diggings—Fatal Affray at Minneapolis—Decapitation Commenced.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.

Some prominent Democrats in this city held a caucus last night to make arrangements to join the Philadelphia Convention arrangement. [illegible]

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Prospects of the Colonial and Emigration Society—The Habeas Corpus Imbroglio—Arrest of the House Sergeant-at-Arms for Contempt of Court.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.

No business was transacted by either branch of the Legislature to-day. [illegible]

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Appointment of Senator Lane's Successor—Preliminary Political Matrimonial Arrangements—Rousing Radical Union Meeting—Anticipated Indian Hostilities.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, July 20.

Gov. Crawford has appointed E. G. Ross, editor of the Lawrence Tribune, United States Senator in place of Lane, deceased.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

City Mortality—Increase in Cholera Cases—Sailing of a Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 20.—One hundred and thirty-one burial permits were granted in this city this morning, the last of 1,000 interments. [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Call for the First Annual Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee—Another Story Concerning the Indian Treaty at Fort Laramie.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A circular letter was published this morning calling the first annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati November 14th, [illegible]

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Struck by Lightning—Death from Cholera—Arrival of Emigrants—Spring Street Bridge Completed.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—During the storm on Tuesday evening a new house, on the corner of Hanover and Mineral streets, Fifth ward, owned by a Mr. Williams, was struck by lightning and shattered badly. [illegible]

FROM ALBANY.

The Anti-Rent War—The Militia Still in Possession of the Disputed Premises—Attempt in the Poisoning Line.

ALBANY, July 20.—Reports from the anti-rent district say all is quiet. [illegible]

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Protects the Bible Society's [illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Philadelphia Municipal Visitors [illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Accidental Poisoning—The Great Saengerbund Festival—Meeting in Aid of the Knoxville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—A most painful accident occurred last night, in the upper portion of this city, resulting in the death of a little girl six years old. [illegible]

FROM TEXAS.

Price and Magruder—French Deserters—Crop Reports—Appearance of the Cotton Worm.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—Despatches from Brownsville state that Generals Price and Magruder had arrived at Matamoras and entered into negotiations with the military commandant at Brownsville, with reference to returning to the United States.

There are still many French deserters in Brownsville.

Reports from different parts of the State give very favorable accounts of crops. [illegible]

The money market is becoming tight.

FROM ATLANTA.

Heavy Burglary—National Aid Urged for the Starving Poor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 20.—A grocery store was broken into last night and robbed of $4,000 worth of the lighter stock. [illegible]

Weather warm.

Serenade to Congressman Cook.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 20.—Hon. B. C. Cook, Congressman from this district, having returned home to-day, had a serenade at the residence of Hon. J. O. Glover this evening, several hundred citizens participating, headed by a full brass band. [illegible]

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton sales, 1,600 bales; prices unchanged. [illegible]

Mutiny among the Negro Troops on Folly Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—A mutiny occurred last night amongst a portion of the negro troops on Folly Island, which was suppressed after one of the mutineers had been killed and two wounded. The rest of the mutineers were brought to the city under a strong guard.

Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The Democrats of the Fourteenth District of Ohio have nominated J. B. Young for Congress.

LONDON WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Letter of Mr. Gladstone.

A meeting of the members of this association was held at the Dining Rooms, Fleet street, July 24. Mr. George Potter, president of the association, presided.

The chairman read the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:

"11, CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE, July 9, 1866.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 29th. In that letter on behalf of the London Workingmen's Association you invite me to attend a public meeting which they propose to hold for the purpose of thanking me for what I have done, or endeavored to do, in vindication against attacks which they term insults and calumnies, and of which I must own it is difficult to visit them with any terms of censure more severe than they deserve.

"It is with reluctance that I decline any invitation proceeding from a portion of my fellow-subjects to whom our electoral laws, as they exist, accord less liberally than to others the regular constitutional facilities for making known their wishes, and for the representation of their interests. The force of this consideration is, however, diminished when I recollect how well and nobly, during the recent Parliamentary struggle, the cause which I believe to be not less the cause of loyalty and of order than of freedom and of liberal policy, has been defended by the representatives of the metropolis. If there be a single exception, it only serves to exhibit more conspicuously the general truth of my assertion.

"I am obliged to excuse myself from accepting your flattering invitation, first, because I feel that after the labors of the last five months prudence compels me to look for some comparative repose; and, secondly, because I am convinced that I shall best serve the cause which, in unison with my distinguished colleagues, and under our long tried leader, I have had in hand, by continuing my humble efforts in political debate as far as possible, first, in my place in the House of Commons, and, secondly to any occasion when I meet my numerous constituents in Lancashire.

"In saying this I shall not be supposed to indicate a disposition to recede from the ground on which we have stood during the contest. I look upon the recent resignation by Lord Russell's Government of their offices as one more awkward step towards the accomplishment of their object, and in the hour of defeat I have the presentiment of victory.

"By a scrupulous moderation in fixing the limits of our original design by a careful deference to every wish of the House of Commons in regard to methods of procedure, and by an unflinching firmness in resisting every effort, direct or covert, to impair the scheme or lessen the amount of enfranchisement we had proposed, we sought to unite the conditions most likely to insure success in an undertaking marked in former years by so many miscarriages and failures. Whether our plan is finally to be added to the list of those miscarriages remains yet to be seen. To wait with patience the course of present events, to be especially on our guard against any illusory or reactionary measure simulating the name and character of Reform—to encourage the calm, serious, orderly, and temperate expression of opinion—seem to be the chief duties of the hour; and in discharging these duties I am persuaded we shall show we are not less (we even think we are rather more) entitled than our opponents to the character of good citizens, of true-hearted Britons, and of affectionate and loyal subjects. I have the honor to be, your very faithful servant,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"To the President (Mr. George Potter) and the Secretary (Mr. R. Hartwell) of the London Working Men's Association."

The Chairman, in the course of a brief address, regretted that Mr. Gladstone did not feel himself at liberty to attend the meeting, but his splendid letter almost counterbalanced his refusal. He congratulated the meeting on the success of the demonstration on Monday night.

The Secretary stated that arrangements had been made to hold open air meetings during the winter, the first of which was to be held in the city.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

The Girl who was Starved and Frozen for Three Weeks.

[From the Pittsburg (Ohio) Dispatch, July 13.]

Our readers will doubtless remember the remarkable case of Louisa Blackburn, who was found under a haystack in North Beaver Township, Lawrence County, in December last, where she had lain, without food and with very little covering, for a period of about three weeks. She was in a dying condition when found, both feet having been frozen, and her body greatly emaciated by long fasting. She slowly gained strength, and after several weeks of medical treatment, it became necessary to amputate both of her limbs [illegible]

A Whole Family Poisoned by Using New York Flour.

[From Our Philadelphia Press, July 17.]

On Thursday last, Mr. Levi Garrett, of Howard's Express, his wife and two children, and a servant, residing on Fifth street, above Race, were similarly affected shortly after partaking of a meal, in which potato cake, made with lard and New York flour, had been used. The whole family were seized with violent retching, their stomachs being racked with pain. Dr. Wm. W. Sutton, No. 923 North Fifth street, was called in, and administered an antidote to the poison. The patients were speedily relieved, and considerable doubt existed as to the cause of their sudden sickness. The prevailing opinion was that cholera had visited the family. On the following day they were again taken [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE COPPERHEAD! HAS [illegible]

FOR BUFFALO.—The new and fast Steamer GALENA, Capt. Penny, will leave the Company's Dock, foot of North Dearborn street, for the above and intermediate ports, this (Saturday) evening, July 21st, at 7 o'clock. For passage apply at 33 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House.

A. A. SAMBO, Pass. Ag't.

BRIDAL AND FUNERAL Flowers, Wreaths and Bouquets, Preserved in such a manner as to retain their natural appearance, also encased in wax, by L. E. McGAW, 173 North Clark street, Chicago.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.—For OGDENSBURGH, calling at GLEN ARBOR, DETROIT, OSWEGO and CAPE VINCENT, the first-class screw steamer, YOUNG AMERICA, D. H. DAVIS, Master, Will leave MONDAY EVENING, July 23d, at 7 p. m., from dock foot of North LaSalle street. [illegible] JOHN H. GREEN, General Passenger Agent. [illegible] N. J. HOWE, Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR BUFFALO.

The Splendid Steamer

B. F. WADE

CAPTAIN SNOW,

Will leave SPENCER'S DOCK, foot of South LaSalle street,

On SATURDAY EVENING, July 21, at 7 o'clock.

For MACKINAC, PORT SARNIA and BUFFALO, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, for all points East.

For freight, apply to A. J. SPENCER.
For passage, apply to JAS. HOUGHTON.
Foot of South LaSalle street.

P. O. Box 1223.

POSTPONEMENT.

The proprietors of the

WHITESIDE COUNTY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3d NEXT,

[illegible]

$25,000

[illegible]

NORTICK & SNYDER,
P. O. Box 800, Fulton, Ill.

[illegible]

ORGANS,

MELODEONS,

PIANOS,

For rent on the most favorable terms. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones, by

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for Burdett's Cottage Organs.
Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

A Fortune in a Nutshell.

[illegible] 11 Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

$10,000.00

TO LOAN

On five to ten years time, secured upon Chicago property, at 8 per cent per annum.

Desirable residence lots in all parts of the city for sale; also, property near city limits, West Lake street. Apply at Real Estate and Loan Office of

J. D. HARVEY,
78 LaSalle street.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE

Now offered for sale cheap, and on easy payments, on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Forest, Calumet and Kankakee avenues. [illegible] W. HANSBROUGH, 90 Washington-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

SASH WEIGHTS, &c.

J. M. TYLER, 41 State street.

WESTERN PHŒNIX

FIRE & MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.
Cash Capital, $250,000.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Lightning, Tornado, Flood, and the Risks of Inland Navigation and Transportation, at rates corresponding with the hazard.

Reliable Agents wanted where this Company is not represented. Address GEO. J. YEAGER, Sec'y.

OFFICERS:

S. S. JONES, Pres't.
S. W. RICHMOND, Vice Pres't.
GEO. J. YEAGER, Sec'y.
CHAS. T. LITHERBURY, Gen'l Ag't.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Agent.

CHICAGO.

VERBUM SAT.

Invest in a State or County Right.

WORKMAN SPRING BED CO.,
Box 4081, Chicago.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

In this city, for a term of years, made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, Loan Agency and Real Estate Office, Cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

BANK CASHIER.

An experienced and practical man wanted to take the position of Cashier in a National Bank, in a flourishing town in Illinois. Address, for ten days, "BANKER," Box 2487, Chicago, giving name, references, &c.

Extra Pay—Increased Pensions.

We collect three months' pay promptly for all officers who were in the service March 3d, 1865. Also increased pensions under law of July 4, 1866. [illegible] WILLSON & MERRIAM, 4½ Clark street.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Staunch Steamer

"UNION,"

CHAS. F. KIRKLAND, Master, will make an excursion trip to Superior City, stopping at [illegible] LaPoint, leaving her dock at Kinzie street Bridge

Monday, July 23, at 9 p. m.

For freight or passage apply to PLATT & TROOP, Agents, No. 1 West Kinzie street.

LARGE STORE.

The subscriber is rebuilding the Stores, 159 and 161 South Water street, and would arrange them for one house to suit a good tenant. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

First National Oil Co'y

OF CHICAGO.

This Company owns, besides a large quantity of tested and untested lands, the ROYALTIES IN 29 WELLS at Bothwell, C. W. Nine of the Wells are NOW PRODUCING REGULARLY. Produce of the Wells commenced to be paid into the Company July 5th. NOW PAYING FROM ONE TO ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER MONTH DIVIDEND ON ALL THE STOCK. Good prospect that two or three of the other Wells will commence production, and so add to this dividend, in a short time. Dividends declared monthly, and paid in Cash.

OFFICERS.

President—HARRY FOX, Fox & Howard.
Vice President—JOEL PERHAM, Jr., President Oil Exchange, Bothwell.
Treasurer—Gen. H. S. SALOMON, County Clerk Cook County.
Secretary—F. C. BROWN, Assistant U. S. Assessor Chicago.
Counsel—JOHN W. ELA, Chicago.

DIRECTORS.

HARRY FOX, A. C. HESING, JOHN W. ELA, JOEL PERHAM, JR., F. C. BROWN, SETH SHELDON, JR., SAMUEL ASHTON.

[illegible]

Shares $25 each. Liable to no Assessments.

A portion of the Stock now for sale at the office of the Company,

134 CLARK STREET.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

190 & 192 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Manufacturers of

Richards' Power Corn Shellers,

HOMINY MILLS, ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

OUR

Portable & Stationary Engines

Are unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and DURABILITY. They are adapted for running THRESHING MACHINES, SHELLERS, WAREHOUSES, and our improved

PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

THE LAMB

KNITTING MACHINE

Knits Hosiery of all sizes. Knits the heel and narrows off the toe complete; sets up its own work; widens and narrows, and by knitting the web either tubular or flat, single, double or ribbed, produces upward of twenty articles of apparel.

No Other Machine in the World can do These Things.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

[illegible]

DAVID S. ARNOLD,
Courtland, Ill.

The most profitable and labor-saving invention for women. Agents wanted. Call or send for circular and small sample stocking. Address, enclosing stamp, [illegible] No. 90 Washington street.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, July 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works at their office, until 11 a. m., Wednesday, July 25th, for the construction of brick sewers in the South, West and North Divisions of the city, according to plans and specifications on file at said office. [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PILE DRIVING AND MASONRY.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, July 18th, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Wednesday, July 25th, for the Pile-Driving for the foundation and for the construction, excepting the pile foundation, of the New Standing Column to be built for the Chicago Water Works, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of W. W. Boyington, Architect, corner of Washington and Dearborn Streets. [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

NEW COMIC SONG.

Just published by H. M. HIGGINS & CO., 117 Randolph street, a good Comic Song and Chorus, entitled

"If You Want a Kiss, Why Take It."

[illegible]

WINDOW GLASS

AT

203 Lake Street.

THE FINEST

AMERICAN

Double Thick and Single Strength

GLASS

Manufactured in This Country.

I. WILLARD FOX.

Bradley's Duplex Skirts.

A FULL LINE AT

J. C. DOWN'S & CO., 150 Lake-st.

"Duffield's Celebrated Hams."

The oldest and best brand. Established in 1831.

[illegible]

TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of "NITROUS OXIDE," at THRALL'S Dental Rooms, 93 Clark street. [illegible]

$3,000 OR $5,000 WANTED

On good productive security, for two, three or five years, at eight per cent. interest. Address P. O. Box 39.

A VALUABLE LOT

AT AUCTION,

Situated on West Madison & Clinton-sts.,

[illegible]

EYE & EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, Consulting and Operative Surgeon for all diseases and Malformations of the Eye and Ear, 134 Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible]

NEW—Just received, a new style of AFGHAN ROBES.

[illegible] 87 Randolph-st.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC

88 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Largest Piano Establishment in the Northwest. Wholesale Warerooms for "Chickering Pianos," in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons furnished to responsible parties, upon payment of a small amount down and the balance in monthly installments. Second-hand Pianos taken in part payment of new ones. Send us your names, and get a circular with full information, free of charge. Post Office Box 6373.

ALL NATIONS.

AMERICANS. AMERICANS.	NORWEGIANS. NORWEGIANS.
BOHEMIANS. BOHEMIANS.	ORIENTALS. ORIENTALS.
CHINESE. CHINESE.	PORTUGUESE. PORTUGUESE.
DANES. DANES.	QUAKERS. QUAKERS.
ENGLISH. ENGLISH.	RUSSIANS. RUSSIANS.
FRENCH. FRENCH.	SICILIANS. SICILIANS.
GERMANS. GERMANS.	TURKS. TURKS.
HINDOOS. HINDOOS.	UTAHS. UTAHS.
ITALIANS. ITALIANS.	VENETIANS. VENETIANS.
JEWS. JEWS.	WELSH. WELSH.
KANUCKS. KANUCKS.	XERASIANS. XERASIANS.
LAPLANDERS. LAPLANDERS.	YANKEES. YANKEES.
MEXICANS. MEXICANS.	ZEALANDERS. ZEALANDERS.

& THE BEST OF MANKIND.
THE BEST OF MANKIND,

Are unanimous in their opinion that

HALL'S VEGETABLE

Sicilian Hair Renewer

Is the best Article in the world to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR

To the Original Color,

Aside from being the

Best Dressing in Use.

Sold by all druggists in the city, and throughout the country by dealers everywhere.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.

[illegible]

WINE, 1862—1865.
WINE, 1865—1862.
WINE, 1862—1865.
WINE, 1865—1862.
WINE, 1862—1865.

Just received, a fresh importation from the RHINE direct, to be sold at greatly reduced prices, by

MADAM PHILIPINE HERBERT,
192 Randolph Street.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,

Only manufacturers in the Northwest of

Barrett's Felt and Composition

ROOFING MATERIAL,

AND THE

Garden City Roofing Paint.

Also dealers in BOAT PITCH and COAL TAR.

83 Dearborn St., (No. 1 Masonic Temple), Chicago.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE!

I have opened an Office for the sale of my Real Estate, at Rooms No. 7 and 8 Link Block, at northwest corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

[illegible]

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

S. S. HAYES.

WATCHES, WATCHES,

JULES JURGENSEN,

JAMES NARDIN

FINE CHRONOMETER

AND

LEVER WATCHES!

Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt.

LOCLE SUISSE.

Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war.

HATSON & HOES,
117 Lake street.

SMOKED HAMS.

I have in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers

4,000 Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams of my own brand.
3,000 Choice Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams.
3,000 Sugar Cured Canvassed Hams, cured by "D. Krotze & Co."

ANDREW BROWN,
52 River Street.

DOGGETT'S STORE

FOR SALE.

The stock, fixtures, horses and wagons, and good will of this well-known store for sale. Inquire at the store, 30 North Clark street.

Waste of Water.

In consequence of the enormous waste of water in the central part of the city, the inhabitants of the outer sections suffer great inconvenience from the scant supply. [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPELLER WHEELS,

[illegible]

MURPHY & TOWNSEND,

[illegible]

ILLINOIS COLLEGE,

With its new plan of instruction, offers

UNEQUALLED ADVANTAGES

[illegible]

LEAVE YOUR MEASURE FOR

SHIRTS

At WILSON'S, 132 Dearborn street. [illegible]

TRIPE & PIG'S FEET.

[illegible]

MESS PORK

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE No. 51 CLARK ST.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

Daily delivered in the city (per week) [illegible]

Daily to mail subscribers (per annum, payable in advance) [illegible]

Tri-Weekly, (per annum, payable in advance) [illegible]

Weekly, a single copy, one year [illegible]

Club of ten copies, one year [illegible]

Club of twenty, one year [illegible]

And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for single copies, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, to club lists, after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

TENNESSEE IN THE UNION.

The ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the State of Tennessee will affect the President's policy as the loss of the State of Tennessee affected the rebellion. There are a few other Southern States to carry, but the ultimate success of the Congressional policy is assured. Arkansas and Louisiana will speedily follow, and the ratification of the amendment by the remaining Southern States cannot be long delayed. Promptly upon the reception by Congress of the despatch from Governor Brownlow, announcing that the State had ratified the Constitutional amendment, a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives admitting Tennessee into the Union, and allowing such of her Senators and Representatives as can subscribe to the test oath to take their seats. Their votes will not change the relative strength of parties in Congress, as one of the Senators and four of the Representatives admitted are Republicans, and the same number will vote with the opposition. The resolution will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

This victory came not a moment too soon. The President had already been using every effort to prevent or disperse a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature and it is rumored was upon the point of superseding Gov. Brownlow and re-organizing the State by a military proclamation so as to allow rebels to vote, when his plans were opportunely foiled by the assembling of a quorum, the passage of the Constitutional amendment and the admission of the State into the Union.

This event is valuable as a defeat of the President personally. The men who fought the battle in Tennessee, in behalf of the Congressional policy, are Andrew Johnson's oldest friends. They sustained him as Military Governor during the war and brought forward his name in the Baltimore Convention. To their support he owes his present position. The overwhelming vote by which they adopt the Congressional policy is a severe rebuke of his course by his own political household. He hopes to organize a party by his personal influence. He did at one time possess great personal influence in Tennessee. He has never possessed personal influence anywhere else. Failing wholly in Tennessee, how can he hope for success elsewhere?

The admission of Tennessee tears away the pretence of desire for speedy restoration, with which the President and his henchmen have veiled their policy. It reveals the President in the attitude of struggling to prevent restoration, while Republicans in Congress are forcing it through. We are not surprised, in view of the earnest desire felt throughout the Republican party that impartial suffrage should be granted in the reconstruction of the seceded States, that Thaddeus Stevens and others should hesitate to admit Tennessee without annexing this condition. We are surprised, however, that Mr. Stevens should wait until Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional amendment before proposing it. It certainly would have been an ungracious act to have imposed an amendment regulating suffrage, at a time when Tennessee had complied with all the conditions known to be necessary, in the expectation that its compliance would secure the immediate admission of the State.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The amended financial bill for funding the public debt, which passed the Senate on Thursday, is very simple in its provisions, and excludes the objectionable features contained in the McCulloch bill, introduced by Senator Sherman, which proposed to pay Jay Cooke & Co. *forty millions* of dollars for negotiating the sale of five per cent bonds.

The present bill appropriates $180,000,000 per annum for the purpose of paying the interest on the national debt; and so much of the same as is not required for interest, shall be applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt. The present interest-bearing debt, exclusive of the compound interest legal tenders, is, in round numbers, $3,000,000,000, and the annual interest thereon amounts to $125,000,000; the interest on the aforesaid legal tenders to $15,000,000, payable when they become due next year.

The amount the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to pay annually on the principal of the debt, will be $50,000,000 per year, and the interest saved, which next year will equal $3,250,000. The year after the saving of interest will exceed $[illegible]. The third year there will be nearly $10,000,000 of interest saved by the rapid reduction of the principal of the debt.

The bill contains another highly important provision. Section 4 declares that from and after January 1, 1867, (that is to say, five months hence,) the lawful money required to be held on hand by the National banks, for the redemption of their currency, shall not consist in whole or in part of interest bearing legal tenders. The National banks hold almost the whole issue of interest bearing legal tenders as their reserve fund for the redemption of their circulation. The effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be to compel the banks to substitute greenbacks for interest bearing notes, which will contract the volume of currency in circulation by more than $100,000,000. This is the object the Senate had in view when it incorporated this provision in the bill. It is a long step in the right direction toward resumption of specie payments.

The second section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the holders of 7-30 bonds that they must give notice to the Treasury Department four months before their bonds mature whether they choose to exchange them for 5-20 bonds or to be paid legal tenders for them. The great bulk of these bonds will be unquestionably converted by the holders into 5-20s. A few may be presented for redemption in cash, but none will be unless the value of 5-20s fall below par, which is not probable.

The Secretary of the Treasury is already offering to exchange 5-20s of 1865 for 7-30s, but as each class of bonds are almost of equal market value, not many swaps may be made for a time.

The expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Interest to be paid on Debt	$141,000,000
Support of Army, Navy, Pensions, Civil Service and miscellaneous of all kinds	145,000,000
Total Expenditure	$[illegible]

The receipts are estimated as follows:

From Tariff	$140,000,000
From Internal Taxes	[illegible]
Total Income	$[illegible]

This would leave $104,000,000 to apply in payment of debt. Many sound financiers estimate the receipts of the treasury at $450,000,000 instead of $390,000,000. And others contend that the expenditures will be not less than $[illegible]. But in either event there will be a large surplus to apply toward paying the public debt.

GENERAL LANE.

Some one whom the Leavenworth *Conservative* denominates as an "intimate friend of the late General Lane," has contributed a communication to that print, in which occurs this sentence:

> "On the very day that the vote was given, handing the writer a telegram from the editors of the Chicago Tribune, which advised him to vote for the bill, and warning him that he would make the mistake of his life should he vote against it, he exclaimed, 'Ah! the mistake has been made; I would give $50,000 if it were undone.'"

There is one material error in this statement. The despatch sent to Senator Lane by the editors of this paper, was received by him five or six days before the vote on the veto of the Civil Rights Bill was taken. Lane voted against the bill very deliberately. His mind had been fully made up on the subject beforehand. The reason why he cast that fatal vote is not generally understood, but it may be here explained. Lane had a relative in New York named Judge Davies—brother of the well known author of Davies' Algebra. This Judge Davies was an applicant for the New York Collectorship of Customs, who pressed his claims with great vigor. The President promised him the office on condition that he secured in return the support of the Kansas Senator. The condition was accepted, and Lane became the supporter of "my policy." It was a regular bargain and sale arrangement. Lane voted to sustain the veto of the Civil Rights Bill, but, his vote failing to kill the bill, the President "went back" on his promise, and refused to appoint Davies Collector of the port of New York. Poor Lane had sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, and in the end was cheated out of the pottage. It was after he had failed to secure that big office, with its enormous perquisites, that he exclaimed as stated: "Ah! the mistake [illegible] I would give $50,000 [illegible]." He found himself [illegible] by his apostasy in the White House. He had trampled [illegible] to the [illegible] who had [illegible] of Freedom, and discovered when too late, that he, too, had been bamboozled. He was in the condition of the [illegible] Fortune, on the turn of a card, and had lost. The fatal vote had been cast. The exasperated people of Kansas instantly discarded him. He was seized with consuming grief and remorse. He went home in the forlorn hope that something might be done to regain their favor and to obtain their forgiveness. But he was everywhere met with a frown or an averted face. Finally he resolved to make them the only reparation he felt to be in his power by blowing out his brains and vacating the office. Tracing effects to causes, A. Johnson is the destroyer of Lane. The blood of the suicide rests on the soul of the betrayer of Freedom.

A RAILWAY EXTENSION NEEDED.

The Chicago railways do not control the trade of the Upper Mississippi above Dunleith. True, the Northwestern has running arrangements with the LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien roads, but both of them terminate in Milwaukee, and it is but natural that they should use their influence to carry all the freight and travel they can over the entire line of their roads. Hence, while property can be shipped from the Upper Mississippi to this city, there is no interest to work directly for it above Dunleith or Dubuque. What Chicago wants and must have is an extension of the Northwestern from Madison, Wis., up the Baraboo Valley to LaCrosse or Winona. The line has all been surveyed, and all it needs is an energetic movement, and the road can be built in a very few months, say two years at most.

The trade to be thus secured is already immense, and it is increasing beyond all former precedent. Last year Minnesota produced nine millions of bushels of wheat, and this year the crop is estimated at fifteen millions. Of course a population with so large an amount of a leading staple to dispose of require a vast amount of goods of all kinds, and where they market their wheat there they will purchase their supplies. We noticed a few days since the large trade St. Paul was receiving from the Red River country, and this, too, is destined to increase largely as the Minnesota Pacific Railway is extended towards the Northwest. The several Minnesota roads leading west from the Mississippi are progressing satisfactorily. It will not do for the Northwestern Road and for our city to be at the mercy of the Wisconsin railways when such a vast and so rich a trade is at stake. The Northwestern must adopt a bold progressive policy, as it has with reference to the extension of its line to Omaha, and if the Directors need help our merchants and capitalists must grant it liberally and at once. The Directors of the Northwestern are the managers of a great property, and it is their duty not to regard the immediate effect of so essential a movement upon the price of its stock. The only question with them should be what will give it the greatest ultimate value. It is to be expected, if the Directors determine to build this most important extension as fast as men and money can do it, some few timid old ladies in pants down in Wall street, may get frightened and sell out. Those who know the absolute necessity of this extension, and the immense addition it will make to the business and profits of the road, will be ready to buy them out and let them go. Complete the line to Omaha in a few months, and build the extension from Madison to LaCrosse, and the stock of the Northwestern will thereafter lead the list in Wall street. This is a sober fact, and we hope the Directors of the Northwestern will act upon it. The best interests of the road, of Minnesota and western Wisconsin, and of our own city, imperatively demand the most prompt and vigorous action on their part.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Col. R. N. McLaren, of Minnesota, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President, to make treaties with the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency at Fort Laramie, informs us that all the published statements that the Indian Council lately held at that Fort failed to make peace, are false. A most satisfactory treaty was concluded with the Ogallalla and Brule band of Sioux Indians, and a portion of the Cheyenne tribe. All the principal chiefs of Sioux were present at the Council, except two of the Ogallalla chiefs, "Red Cloud" and "Man-afraid-of-his-horses." The Indians granted to the Government the right to travel across their country by the routes already open, and gave their consent to open a new road to Montana, via Powder River, which is four hundred miles nearer than the old route, via Salt Lake. The Indians made no extravagant demands of the Government, but on the contrary, accepted as a compensation for loss of game, just what the Commissioners thought best to give them. They showed no vindictive spirit, but a strong desire that peaceful relations should exist. It is true the Commissioners were at Fort Laramie one month, awaiting the action of the Indians, who were slow in coming to a conclusion to give up their most valuable hunting ground on Powder River. These Indians had seen how rapidly and completely the buffalo left the Platte Valley after emigration made a road along its banks, and they knew how it would be when trains crossed over the proposed new route. A large part of the Brule band of Sioux expressed a desire to go on a reservation and try farming, and a clause was inserted in the treaty to encourage them in changing their mode of life.

The Commissioners encountered many difficulties in making the Indians believe the Government was earnest in desiring peace, and would deal justly with them. They complained that they had been wronged and robbed by their Agents—that the goods sent them never were received. To obviate this and prevent fraud, a clause was inserted, empowering the Secretary of the Interior to appoint some one to act with the Agent in distributing the annuity goods—a Special Agent.

The Commissioners seem satisfied that peace can be maintained if the whites who live in or are crossing their country act with discretion. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of having the peace maintained is the fact that Indians do and can buy whiskey of men travelling the country. Some more stringent law should be made to govern this matter. All statements published in the *Missouri Republican*, from a correspondent at St. Joe, about the sale of powder to Indians, with the knowledge and consent of the Commission, are false.

NEEDLE GUNS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

The invention of the needle gun has given Prussia a superiority in European councils second only to that which a nation might have, which should possess a monopoly in the manufacture and use of gunpowder. It is becoming a serious question whether a power which can topple Austria to the ground with so small an expenditure of men and money, may not become dangerous to France, and indeed to all continental Europe. As against the needle gun valor goes for nothing, generalship is of little consequence, and numbers cut scarcely any figure. There is no evidence that the Prussians have been commanded on the field of battle with any considerable ability. Their general plan of campaign has been commendable, but in the movements of corps and divisions in the presence of the enemy we have seen no extraordinary generalship. The execution of the needle gun and the confidence which its possession gives to the Prussians, constitute nine factors in the result. The Greek fire, with which the Emperors of Constantinople fought off the barbarians, long after bravery had ceased to be a Byzantine virtue, was not more terrible than the needle gun to the Austrians. Naturally enough nations are asking themselves what is to be the end of all this. The Emperor Napoleon, as we learn by the last steamer, is experimenting vigorously with needle guns of some sort at the Imperial ordnance depot of Vincennes. If Prussia chooses to keep her Rhine provinces, instead of ceding them to France, she may be able to do so, and even carry out the Napoleonic idea of nationality by annexing Lorraine and Alsatia without waiting for Napoleon's permission. An invention is at this moment overturning Europe more rapidly than the first Napoleon overturned it with the leverage of the French Revolution.

It is a matter of vast concern to every civilized nation to find out what is the needle gun, or to invent something which shall counteract its deadly effects, or equal it in producing them. In the first place it is a breech loading arm. This is a point gained, and it leads us to inquire why breech-loading arms for infantry service were discarded by our ordnance officers during our late war. The reason assigned by Gen. Ripley, chief of ordnance, was that soldiers using the Sharpe's rifle for instance, would shoot away their ammunition so fast that they would hit nothing—and that soldiers could not carry enough ammunition to last them more than thirty minutes. This is shown to be sheer bosh. The Prussians take better aim by keeping the gun in a horizontal position, and firing rapidly, than the Austrians, who drop their pieces after firing, and go to work with their teeth and their ramrods to put in a new charge. If the aim is good, a soldier had better fire away all his ammunition in thirty minutes than protract the operation through ten hours. He not only saves his own strength but disables the enemy from firing back, which is the important thing in war. The idea, so studiously fostered in our army, that the great thing is to *fire slowly*, is exploded. If there are any valid objections to the Sharpe's rifle, the Spencer rifle, and other breech-loaders they do not lie against the rapidity with which they throw balls at the enemy. Heating or fouling of the breech piece may be an objection, but rapid firing is not.

The chief feature of the needle gun is the secret chemical combination which gives it an unprecedented range. This secret is kept with tyrannical vigilance by the Prussian Government, as it probably would be by any government which should be so fortunate as to possess it. The needle gun without this secret, is no [illegible] than any other breech-loading arm. Can a [illegible] hope to keep this secret any considerable length of time? We think not. The wits of the whole world will be turned upon it. Specimens of the strange ammunition will be analyzed in a hundred laboratories. The mechanical contrivances will be copied without difficulty, and the chemical ingredients will be discovered by somebody, and then the equilibrium of physical force will be destroyed. For the purposes of this war, however, Prussia need fear no harm to come from the counterfeiting of her weapon. Her arsenals are already supplied, while those of her enemies cannot be supplied till long after the present war shall have ended, however penetrating the wisdom which other countries may apply to the investigation of her wonderful firearm. The real conqueror of Austria is not Bismark, nor Napoleon, but the inventor of the needle gun.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

We think that Congress ought not to adjourn without passing the bill for the equalization of federal bounties of the soldiers of 1861-2, with those of the later years of the war. It is true that whatever may be so granted will be a gratuity—something outside of the original contract. Congress may say to the surviving soldiers of 1861-2, with perfect justice, "did ye not agree for a penny?" It is true also that a large sum of money will be required, though not so large, we imagine, as the estimate of the Paymaster General. It should be remembered, however, that these soldiers are they who bore the heat and burden of the day, and that no sum of money can be too great a price to pay for the work they have done for us. Of course, provision should be made for defeating the schemes of claim agents and speculators. The money should be paid only to the soldier himself, upon evidence of the full term of service, accompanied by his discharge papers. It is altogether likely that this claim of the soldiers of 1861 and 1862 will be paid sometime. There is a sufficient measure of equity in it to keep it alive, and the public will sometime prefer to quiet the din which is occasioned by paying it rather than listen to it forever. Let it be met now. We believe the tax-payers will not deal harshly with any member of Congress who votes for a carefully guarded bill to put this controversy at rest.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK.—Gen. John A. Dix has announced his intention to favor the Philadelphia "Bread and Butter" Convention, and the New York *Citizen* thinks that he will be called upon to preside over that hybrid body. We will do Gen. Dix the justice to say that up to his last change he has maintained his political integrity (for him) for an unprecedented length of time—say five years and ninety days.

OHIO.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, which is no authority at all, says that ex-Postmaster General Dennison aims to succeed Hon. B. F. Wade as United States Senator. As Mr. Wade's term does not expire until 1869, he has some time to wait.

—The Union Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District met at Newark on the 17th. Hon. Columbus Delano was unanimously renominated. All of the counties were fully represented. Maj. Gen. M. D. Leggett, who was one of the bravest of our soldiers during the war, made a strong speech. He was gratified with the action of the meeting, and could go into the canvass with confidence in their ability to elect their candidate. The contest was the same as had engaged their attention for six years. He remembered that, two years ago to-day, when they had whipped the rebels and drove them across the Chattahoochie, they captured a rebel Colonel, and in conversation with their prisoner, the latter said that in the fall election they should be helped by Democratic victories at the North. Every one so understood it, and hence the almost unanimous vote of the army. He (Leggett) considered the prospect in this district a hopeful one. He had confidence in the men who bore arms, and the friends who sustained them at home, and did not believe they would allow the power to pass into the hands of rebels and those who were their allies at home. He did not believe a half-dozen persons in the district, who ever voted the Union ticket, would vote against it next October. They knew that the Confederate Democracy North cost the country millions of money and untold thousands of lives. The platform presented the questions simply whether, first, they should admit Southerners, whose hands were red with the blood of their friends, fallen in defence of the Government, to participate in that Government as members of Congress; and, second, whether one hundred such men should be allowed equal power with one hundred loyal men. To do so would be to make rebellion a gain to them. Yet the Democrats here, two weeks ago, voted in favor of this as their platform. Democrats who talk against negro equality, were in favor of making every negro in the South, without the power of voting, equal in representation to every soldier in the North, with the power of voting. We knocked the doctrine out of the South that one Southerner was equal to five Yankees in arms, and now South Carolina wants to make one white man there equal to two white men here, and the Copperhead Democrats of the North favor the idea. He was ready to go before the people of the District on just that issue, and on it the distinguished gentleman nominated to-day would be returned to Congress. [Great applause.] He didn't care who might strive to split the Union Party; it could not be done.

WISCONSIN.—The canvass for nominations to Congress is waxing warmly in Wisconsin. The following are the candidates:

Union.	Opposition.
1. Halbert E. Paine.	H. L. Palmer. C. L. [illegible], Conservative.
2. Ithamar Sloan.	
3. Amasa Cobb.	
4. [illegible]	Charles A. Eldridge.
5. Philetus Sawyer.	
6.	

GEORGIA.—It is proposed in Georgia that A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson and B. H. Hill, the latter two Senators in the rebel Congress, shall represent that State in the Philadelphia "Bread and Butter" Convention. Mr. Hill [illegible] to represent the State. The following is an extract:

> "The North triumphed by using the Government, and now seeks, as it always intended, *to destroy the Government*. The Government must now spring out of the embrace of her original and most bitter foe, and struggle for its life—the Constitution. It is to be a fierce contest. It will be easier to reconcile the South to the Union, than to reconcile the North to the Constitution. The movement at Philadelphia is to save the Constitution. Let every other issue stand adjourned until the one of salvation is decided. By a combination of all conservative men, constitutional salvation may be possible, in no other way is it possible. The South sought to save the Constitution out of the Union. She failed. Let her now bring her diminished and exhausted, but united and earnest counsels and energies, to save the Constitution and the Union."

Hill is an outspoken, bitter, implacable rebel, who in 1864, in the rebel Congress, drew up a manifesto of defiance to the United States, "declaring the principles, the sentiments, and purposes, by which they (the rebels) have been actuated."

LOUISIANA.—A delegation of ex-rebel legislators and soldiers will be sent to the Philadelphia "Bread and Butter" gathering. Randall Hunt, one of the United States Senators elect; the rebel General Dick Taylor, who was the last to yield; Judge Eagan, a wealthy planter on Red River; Duncan S. Cage, Speaker of the Legislature; Judge Voorhees, Col. G. A. Williamson, late of the rebel army, and Messrs. Ray and King are among the delegates at large. Among the District delegates are Mr. Gayarre, Judge Abell, Mr. Lapeyre, F. A. Rozier, Judge Alexander Walker, of the *Picayune*, Mr. King, of the *Times*, Col. Herron, Judge Spofford, Duncan F. Kenner, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, Victor Burthe, Jules Olivier and others.

ARKANSAS.—The Memphis *Post*, edited by Gen. John Eaton, jr., calls attention to Gov. Murphy's proclamation of the Legislative and Congressional election, August 6, and says: "The quiet and [illegible] with which the affairs of the State have gone forward have attracted general approval and been the occasion of adding greatly to the material prosperity of the State by favoring the introduction of capital and immigration."

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. J. W. Fisher, of Columbia, a gallant soldier in the Pennsylvania reserve Corps, is a Union candidate for the State Senate from the Lancaster District. Col. J. G. Frick, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, answers the Randall-Doolittle circular by saying: "I fought in this war against treason and traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these miscreants in power again, where they can make laws for me and crack the whip of Slavery over the free people of the North. That day has gone by, and we now live in an enlightened age."

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which has been until recently inclined to support A. Johnson, now says truthfully, that in his recent action "he disbosomed all his professions, recklessly threw away such an opportunity as no man ever had, and chose a course that not only impeached his honesty, but utterly confounded all previous ideas as to his sagacity."

—Governor Curtin has written a letter to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, in reply to an inquiry why he had not called an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of adopting the Constitutional amendment. He says he did intend to do so, but, upon consultation with the Governors of other States, he found the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated.

NEW YORK.—It is supposed that the nomination by "American citizens" in the columns of a Canadian paper, of Admiral Farragut for President, is the outgrowth of the recent sojourn in Montreal of Mr. Peter Cagger, and other New York politicians, who have been caucusing of late. The letter to the Montreal *Herald* states: "England had a sailor for a King in the person of William IV. Why should not the illustrious precedent find imitation in the elevation of Vice Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, the head of the American navy, to the Presidency of the United States?" Mr. Cagger is looking a long way ahead.

CONNECTICUT.—The mass convention of Democrats and other malcontents at New Haven on the 1st of August, will select delegates to the great National Convention at Philadelphia. The delegates will be selected from among those who have acted with the Republican party in the past, or with the Democratic party, says a Copperhead organ. As may be seen, there is considerable latitude for selection, especially in the Democratic party.

MISSOURI.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, a leading Republican journal, announces that it has been reconstructed—in other words, after holding on to the President six months, in the hope that he would come all right, it has concluded to hold on no longer. The latest Presidential move has produced a great revulsion of sentiment in similar quarters.

ILLINOIS.—The Copperheads of Gallatin County held their convention at New Market, on the 18th instant, and appointed delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. The Congressional delegation were instructed to vote for Colonel Crebbs for Congress, and those to the Senatorial for Charles Burnett. Mr. Burnett is the present Representative from Gallatin County, and during the last session obtained the *nom de plume* of "Little John." A series of resolutions were adopted, among them the following, which have some significance:

Resolved, That the just and liberal policy of restoration advocated and urged by President Johnson in his recent speeches, messages and official declarations, meets with our warmest approbation, and that the Democracy will sustain him in this, against the assaults of Radical [illegible], in and out of Congress.

Resolved, That we will stand by [illegible]

The Philadelphia "Bread and Butter" [illegible] received no recognition whatever.

FROM EUROPE.

Our Italian Letter.

The Austrian Victory—Valor and Endurance of the Italians—Gallantry of the Officers—Losses—Morale of the Army.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MILAN, June 28th, 1866.

That the Austrians gained a victory over our troops on the 24th will not be denied by history; but there are victories which are not victories, and this of last Sunday is one in which no sensible advantage was gained by our enemies, while we have derived the greatest encouragement and profit from our technical defeat. We were first deceived, then surprised, and then failed in the object of our movement over the Mincio. All that makes a defeat no doubt. But on the other hand, we inflicted as much loss on the enemy as we suffered ourselves. We attacked positions of great strength, and carried a part of them at the point of the bayonet; and above all an Italian army meeting for the first time its colossal enemy in his stronghold, has displayed a courage, constancy and devotion to the nation which have won the praise of the enemy himself. It was a battle under peculiar moral conditions, and I find much to praise in the fact that old Generals forgot everything they had learned in books and in the wars, and fought the battle by the light of one great sentiment. It is reported that one of the Generals said when he discovered the strength of the enemy, "We ought to retire from this field, but it would be better for Italy that we should all die here than to retreat in our first battle." And so they stood up there in the heat and smoke and din of the long summer's day, and sold their lives so dear that the nation was well content. There were no panics, no flinching, no hesitation. There has been no pluckier fighting since the world began; and at nightfall we held a more advanced line than that of the morning. We have 1,300 Austrian prisoners. One regiment was entirely destroyed or captured. The Austrians claim to have 3,000 prisoners. We have as many of the enemy's wounded as he has of ours, and he confesses that the victory was dearly won.

The plan of La Marmora seems to have been to push the army across the Quadrilateral before the enemy could concentrate. He was deceived into the belief that the Archduke Albert had the bulk of his army east of the Adige. The plan then was to throw one wing of the First Corps across the railroad between the fortresses of Mantua and Verona, while the other wing occupied the road between Peschiera and Verona. In the meantime Cialdini, with the army of the Po, would cross the Po and sever the Legnago line. In this way the garrisons of the Quadrilateral would be cut, battle would be offered at the same moment on the east bank of the Adige and at the flanks of Mantua, and victories there would conclude the campaign, while defeats would be easily repaired. Probably it is the rashest conception ever entertained by a General so cool as La Marmora; and it was executed in much the same vein.

The enemy concentrated on Verona the 23d, and while we obtained a victory of his cavalry, and drove them back to Verona, he was able in the night to take up a position across both roads, with his centre resting on Verona, and his whole line protected by works long since prepared for such a defence. Our losses are probably above 5,000, out of a corps of 30,000 men, and we have seven Generals dead or wounded. Prince Amadeus was hit in the epigastric region by a chasseur, forty paces from him, and another ball clipped his right ear. The boy behaved very gallantly, and will doubtless be promoted to a Major Generalship at twenty-one years of age. There was another boy there, seventy-three years old, who was just as rashly brave. I allude to Cerale, who, though sorely wounded, is still alive. What could be done to save that day, was done by this General and Prince Humbert. Cerale was on the left, and was expected to capture the railroad line. He risked everything, did everything to get there, and did almost reach it. At nightfall he was within a thousand paces of it, and had pushed back the enemy a good mile during the day. Prince Humbert, on the other wing, resisted the attack of the Austrian cavalry by forming squares, and reforming them when broken, with singular coolness and skill. In fact he seems to have been the only General who did not seem to lose his head.

The truth is, our officers were somewhat overstrange, and it was very natural they should be. There has been among the purely professional officers a disposition to doubt the steadiness, the *morale*, of the new army. "We knew our [illegible] would stand up under any fire and charge on any line; but who knows how these Tuscans and Neapolitans will behave?" So it happened that the officers spent months talking to the men about doing their duty under fire, and not flinching before the Austrians. They fired the ranks and got very hot themselves. I do not think the army could have been [illegible] hend an order to retreat. It would have been in the face of all they had learned from their commanders since [illegible] to be talked of, [illegible] would have created hopeless confusion on the field.

Durando, who commanded the First corps, received a wound in the hand, and is here in Milan terribly depressed. He sought death everywhere that day so soon as he discovered the fatal error of his plans, and it is chagrin more than his wound that puts his life in jeopardy. But the heart of the nation turns to him as the facts of the day develop themselves. His high devotion to the national sentiment, in disregard of technical rules, is a sort of generalship which covers the great fault of *his* commander. It is better as it is than it would have been had he retired after his reconnoissance of the enemy's strong lines. Both army and nation believe it. SPERO.

LATER.

Feeling of the Italians—La Marmora's Plans—The Army in Motion—Garibaldi's Troops—Aristocratic Blood among the Volunteers—Ricasoli's Address to the Press.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

GENOA, July 1, 1866.

I came down from Milan on the 29th ult., on a train terribly overcrowded with cheerful patriots. The weather was hot, the cars jammed, the motion slow, the time table at fault, and the black dust filled mouth, ears and eyes. But very few talked about *that*. Some had letters from the army, others had seen officers from the camp, and it had become clear at last that as far as the fighting was concerned, our boys had done their duty once and were perfectly sure to do it again. And that was enough for a good Italian to know. The heart of the nation is with the army. It was not more so with you in the late rebellion. In one corps or another we all have sons, brothers or friends; and they fight for us. Disguise it as you will, attacking Austria to-day we are defending our firesides from invasion to-morrow. We can sleep in peace only when this Quadrilateral business is forever finished. For the nation did not expect that one corps would finish the war in one day.

As to the plans of La Marmora on the 24th, it seems clear now that Durando was not expected to fight the enemy if he found a strong force against him. Probably Durando could not prevent a collision. It came unexpectedly, and when the armies had grappled this old Piedmontese dog was not willing to first let go. He swears now that the Austrians retired first from the field. Generalship which fails is always bad generalship. Augurs read here—that is what they were made for.

But it must be remembered that there is no *easy* way of taking the Quadrilateral, and there is no proof that there was any better way than La Marmora's. Of course when it failed, the failure was complete. Cialdini withdrew to this side of the Po, and except a small force of Garibaldi's in the fortresses of the Tyrol, no Italian troops were left on the Austrian side on Tuesday last. The army retired over the Mincio at its leisure, and Archduke Albert made no attempt to attack, nor has he since moved across the Mincio. He has the ground he has chosen for fighting, and has every reason to like it—for he can always, as on Sunday last, oppose 60,000, to half that number of Italian troops. There is no other ground on which he can do that; no other field where the garrisons of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua, can participate in a battle.

The army is in motion for another field, and we are semi-officially informed that it will be concentrated and act together. I should expect in that case an advance upon the line of Bologna and Ferrara—or rather a move across the Po, just below Mantua. It is a difficult field, but there is more room than on the east side of the Mincio. The Garibaldi volunteers have been delayed in their movement by the impossibility of uniforming and arming them with sufficient promptness. A part of them *were* over in the Tyrol. The change of plans has, doubtless, affected that part of the army as well as the rest, and in the confusion of rumors which prevails, I think it better to leave you to collect their plans from the telegrams.

It was my good fortune to see the greater part of the Seventh regiment of volunteers in Milan, and I have never seen a finer looking body of men. They were enlisted in the South, most of them are above twenty-five years of age, and they look much stouter than the line regiments. The red shirts and caps make a picturesque appearance in line, and the uniforms of the officers are a triumph of art. They consist of a jacket, closed at the waist by the sword-belt, with shoulder-straps and chevrons to indicate rank. Quite contrary to the public expectation, there is better blood—on the Old World theory about blood—in the volunteer officers than in those of the line regiments of the regular army. The sons of noblemen and of all ecclesiastical families [illegible] under such leaders as Corte, Nicotera and Prato—democrats and revolutionists of twenty years standing. The Liberal side of the Chamber of Deputies is largely represented, there being five colonels who have left the tribune for the camp of Mars. The number now enlisted is probably 50,000 men, divided into ten regiments and two legions of guides and rifles. Garibaldi will also command the National Guards, who have been mobilized, and these will amount to 20,000. He has been promoted to the rank of General [illegible] the army. There is the best of feeling between [illegible] officers and soldiers of the regular army and those of the volunteer corps, and, should they fight side by side, there would be a generous rivalry for the first honors of the war.

The country has been a good deal encouraged by some statements made yesterday by Ricasoli to a deputation of the Florentine press, to the effect that there is no disposition to yield or falter in the war. This was said to silence a rumor that negotiations are already in progress for a peace. He closed by saying, "Be sure, gentlemen, we shall not turn back, and *we shall do our own fighting*." I note among the proofs of the good temper of the country, an address of the Archbishop of Genoa to his clergy, in which there is an admirable union of patriotism and Christian charity. If the country were not very firm of purpose and hopeful in spirit, the Archbishop would scarcely have taken such a step when it is sure to offend the Holy Father.

The First Corps is filled up again, and the King telegraphs that it demands the first place in the next battle. There were some skirmishes yesterday between the cavalry of the two armies near Goito and Rivolta, the Austrians being driven back over the Mincio with some loss. Gen. Pianelli has been promoted to the command of the First Corps.

Visconti Venosta has assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It seems to be absolutely necessary to have some man of French ideas at the head of that department. SPERO.

Remarkable Interview with Count Bismark.

[Berlin Correspondence of the Paris Presse.]

On the eve of the Convention of Gastein, Count de Bismark was on his way to that town from Ratisbonne. He, however, stopped at Saltzburg, where he met, on the 24th of June, with Baron de Pfordten, First Minister to the King of Bavaria. This interview took place by appointment, and the subject of conversation was the more curious and significant from the circumstances in which the two statesmen of Prussia and Bavaria were then placed. The fact must not be forgotten that Count de Bismark was on his way to Gastein, with the object of treating in a friendly manner with Francis Joseph on the question of the Government and partition of the Duchies of the Elbe. Count de Bismark commenced by declaring that war between Prussia and Austria was inevitable, and would not be long before breaking out. The most immediate interests of the Secondary States of Germany, therefore, required that, in view of that eventuality, those Powers should at once adopt a line of conduct.

The quarrel, observed Count de Bismark, would be simply a duel between Austria and Prussia, which would in no way compromise the interests of the Germanic Confederation, and especially those of the Secondary States, if these consent to remain quiet spectators of the struggle between the two great Powers. Nothing would be more easy for the Secondary Powers, continued M. de Bismark, for Prussia does not think of extending her power beyond the line of the Main. In any case, added the cunning Minister of William I., the decision would not be long delayed. Austria, he continued with an air of indifference, is not prepared for a war; she cannot even support one, for she has not the means. A single encounter between the Austrian and Prussian armies—a single great battle—will place Prussia in a position to dictate the conditions of peace. M. de Pfordten, who hitherto had maintained a great reserve, for in the struggle which was preparing Bavaria had never been in accord with Prussia, objected to Count de Bismark that the neutrality of the Secondary States of Germany appeared to him very difficult to maintain, precisely because the intention of the Prussian Government might be to fight the great battle on Saxon soil. That reply did not disconcert Count de Bismark. He answered that his Government had resolved to circumscribe the war, and to localize it on the frontier of Silesia, which, he added, would be very practicable, not only in his own personal opinion, but also according to the judgment of the most competent military authorities who had been consulted on the subject. Thus, the Secondary States, in openly proclaiming their neutrality, would powerfully aid in restricting the battle-ground, and would find in their own attitude the guarantee of their interests, and the certainty that the war would not exceed the limits of a duel between Austria and Prussia. "Bavaria," continued M. de Bismark, "has a principal interest in considering and not losing sight of that capital eventually, for she would be the first to enjoy the inheritance of Austria in the future position of Southern Germany." At the unexpected proposition, M. de Pfordten declared to Count de Bismark that he was, to his great regret, under the impossibility of discussing the proposals either as a private individual, or as Minister of the King of Bavaria, and was compelled to put an end to the conversation.

Prussian Account of the Fighting at Munchengratz.

The following official report of the engagement at Munchengratz has been received from the Prussian Headquarters:

The task of the army to-day was to cross the line of the Iser and press forward in the direction of Munchengratz, a task which was successfully effected, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, which rendered marching extremely toilsome. The Imperialists tried to prevent the advance of the army, but were driven back at all points.

At Munchengratz, where the Austrians had burned the bridge, a sharp engagement began at nine o'clock, in which infantry and artillery took part. The practice of our rifled guns was very good. An ammunition wagon belonging to the enemy was exploded, and under protection of our fire the troops succeeded in throwing a fresh bridge across the Iser by noon. The Austrians made skilful use of the conformation of the ground. Thus, at ten, they unexpectedly brought up a battery upon a rocky plateau descending toward the valley of the Iser, which impeded the advance of the Horn Division.

The Fransecky Division, nevertheless, succeeded in gaining possession of the plateau and in capturing the village of Bosein, after a sharp contest. The Austrian losses to-day again far exceed ours. We have not lost altogether more than 150 men, while 1,000 prisoners alone have been brought in.

All the places passed through by our troops have been abandoned by their inhabitants. At Munchengratz, a town with a population of perhaps 4,000, [illegible] while our troops were entering. The cells are almost everywhere filled up and polluted. Our men have everywhere shown the best possible spirit. The troops opposed to us belonged to the First Austrian Corps, the Kalik brigade and the Von Edelsheim cavalry division. Saxons were also perceived among the enemy.

Rejoicing in Berlin.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

BERLIN, June 30.

Yesterday morning, at about nine o'clock, the news of the various successes of the Prussian arms in Bohemia reached Berlin, and was immediately followed by a general eruption of colossal flags with black eagles in all the principal streets of the city. An immense crowd assembled before the private palace of the King and gave vent to their enthusiasm by singing the National Hymn ("Heil dir im Siegerkranz,") the air of which is the same as that of "God Save the Queen." This was followed by cheers long and hearty for the King and the Crown Prince. His Majesty appeared on the balcony, accompanied by M. von Hulsen (the Intendant of the Royal Theatres,) who afterwards, at his Majesty's desire, went down to the portico and read the letter of the Crown Prince conveying the joyful intelligence of the victories. The few words which the King addressed to the people were quite inaudible from the noise and excitement of the scene. At eleven o'clock, a citizen, who might with advantage become a patient of Banting, in the airy costume of shirt-sleeves, made the round of the town in his cart, which was embellished by a large Prussian flag. This somewhat extraordinary form of triumphal car quickly attracted the attention of the youthful street population, and procured him a large and noisy escort. In the course of his progress he drew up before the residence of Count Bismark when his suite greeted the Minister with loud hurrahs. The Count appeared at the window in acknowledgment of the attention, and then read the telegraphic despatches announcing the successes in Bohemia, as also the capitulation of the Hanoverian army. But this was only a slight prelude to the great triumph which the Minister enjoyed that day. When he was leaving the palace at two o'clock, in an open one-horse carriage, he was recognized by the crowd in the neighborhood, who instantly made a rush at the poor horse and endeavored to take his place—that is to say, the place of the horse, not the Minister. Two staff officers who saw the Count's difficulty came to the rescue, and dissuaded the people from their flattering intentions by assuring them that the Minister was in a terrible hurry. They were accordingly obliged to content themselves with shaking the great man's hand, or rather hands, for had he possessed half a dozen they could hardly have got through the work expected of them.

A congratulatory address to the King on the success of his arms was prepared at a very early hour yesterday morning, and had been signed by more than 20,000 persons before one o'clock. It was presented by a deputation, at the head of a long procession, at eight o'clock in the evening, after the King had returned from Potsdam. The scene in the Unter den Linden, along which the procession advanced, may be briefly described as a conglomeration of big flags—half black, half white—ladies' handkerchiefs waving from windows, bands of music and national hymns, hurrahs, excited constables, laughing landwehr men, and everybody talking except when he was shouting.

Movements of the Italian Fleet.

FLORENCE, June 30.

The following intelligence respecting the movements of the Italian fleet is contained in a correspondent's letter dated from the Adriatic 27th inst., published by the *Opinione*:

On the night from the 23d to the 24th, and also from the 24th to the 25th, we were on our way from Taranto, having left that place on the 21st inst. A very vigilant look-out was kept, as we felt convinced that we should be attacked. The crews were impatient for the signal from the flagship which should call them to prepare for action. Unfortunately, however, these hopes were vain.

On Monday evening we arrived at Ancona. Admiral Persano, who is really a miracle of activity and energy, ordered very prudently, that instead of [illegible]

INDIANA.—Col. Stilwell and Col. J. P. [illegible] are aspirants for the Union Congressional nomination in the Eleventh District. Mr. Stilwell is the present [illegible] "Bread and Butter" policy of A. Johnson [illegible]

FROM BOSTON.

General Sherman in New England—A Hero Hoisted—The Imprisonment of the Fenian Chieftain—Aid for Portland—Political—The Drainage Nuisance—Commencement at Harvard College—The Hot Weather—Incomes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, July 17, 1866.

The hero of Atlanta and Savannah has made us his flying visit, and has received an ovation indeed. It seems that this was not, after all, the General's first appearance in Boston, as he spent a few days here twenty years ago, but it was, to all practical purposes, a first visit. The fervent welcome was carried so far that it almost seemed as if it must be rather unpleasant to the recipient; but he took it very good-naturedly. In the first place, after riding on one of the hottest days of the season all the way from Norwalk, stopping to make speeches at every station, the General left the train and was welcomed by the Mayor, and placed in a barouche at a switch station five miles out. This was judicious, as taking our guest around at safe distance from the nuisance in the Back Bay through which the cars pass, and which no man can smell and retain his dinner; but with the mercury at ninety-seven, it could hardly have been refreshing. A procession was formed with a military and police escort; and the lion was taken up and down the South End and around the Common and through State street for three or four hours before being permitted to alight at his hotel. Of course there was a crowd of several hundred people at every corner; and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers given as vigorously as the state of the atmosphere would permit.

I saw General Sherman in June, 1865, when his army was reviewed in Washington, as he rode in triumph on his magnificent charger, a long interval in advance of his column, through the throngs who cheered him to the echo, and by the President and Secretary with whom he was at bitter feud. General Sherman next morning visited the State House and City Hall, and was taken the rounds of the lions. Everywhere crowds patiently waited for and eagerly followed him; and at every stopping place he was solicited for a speech. He has not that aversion to making "a few remarks" characteristic of Gen. Grant, and rarely refused to say something, generally brief addresses of twenty words or so, but each marked by some quaint touch of humor or oddity to lift it out of the commonplace. In this rare and happy faculty, Sherman resembles the late President.

THE FENIAN HEAD CENTRE.

A lion of far less magnitude has occupied the attention of some of the public during the past week, in the person of James Stephens, the Central Organizer. The Fenian was welcomed by quite a crowd on his arrival at the station and then serenaded at his hotel, but when he appeared at Music Hall, the next night, a charge of half a dollar being made for admission, he addressed only a beggarly array of empty benches. Evidently the Fenians have spent all the money they care to invest in Irish independence at present. But Mr. Stephens' troubles did not end here. He was arrested the next day, on the suit of a Fenian who had fallen out with him, and thought a legitimate annoyance in an Irish quarrel would be a suit for several thousand dollars for "services in lecturing." Some enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Stephens at once gave bail for him, but prudence afterward overcame enthusiasm, and one of the bondsmen withdrew his surety. Stephens, strange to say, was utterly unable after several hours' effort, to find new bail, and in sheer desperation offered to go to jail. He was immured for several hours, and given an opportunity to reflect upon the mutability of human affairs. At last some Fenians heard of the incident, who had liberality, confidence and property sufficient to offer the required bail, and the Central Organizer was set at liberty. He was apparently somewhat disgusted with his experience in Boston, for he cancelled an announcement that he would speak to his fellow citizens on the Common, and took a short and quick departure for New York.

AID FOR PORTLAND.

The subscriptions for Portland sufferers go on, and the amount raised in Boston will probably reach $125,000. The smaller cities of the State have also been liberal, except, I believe, Springfield, which has raised hardly anything. In Lowell and some other of the lesser cities, round sums have been appropriated by votes of the city authorities from the municipal treasury. This is a questionable mode of charity at best, and in Lowell the legality of it is to be tested, some citizens having obtained an injunction against the payment of the money, and put the case in a shape to be brought before the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

Some curiosity is felt as to who will represent Massachusetts in the Philadelphia Convention. There are absolutely no men of any prominence here, who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, who support Johnson now; and the Democrats will have to "go it alone" as far as the delegation from this vicinity are concerned. Somebody insulted ex-Governor Clifford by starting a rumor that he would aid the new-party movement in this State, but the imputation was promptly repudiated. Not a single Republican newspaper in Massachusetts supports the President's policy, or endorses the convention of August.

THE DRAINAGE NUISANCE.

Boston's pet horror, the acres of stagnant filth on the Back Bay, continues *in statu quo*; and the only thing looking to its practical abatement is the advertisement of the sheriff of the county for proposals to fill it with gravel. The Boston Water Power Company, owns the land where the nuisance exists, has been indicted, and alleges in defence that the blame rests with the city, which controls the sewers from which the filth proceeds. A verdict of guilty has been passed by consent in the Superior Court, and the case goes up to the highest State tribunal.

COMMENCEMENT.

This week is devoted to the Universities, and the eyes of Boston are turned to Harvard College. The commencement exercises there occur to-morrow, and the Boston banks, insurance offices, Custom House, etc., observe the entire day as a holiday. The alumni regard the annual festival this year with especial interest, as it is the first of the operation of the new law, which provides for the election of overseers, not, as before, by the State Legislature, but by the alumni of the college. A caucus has been held, and a list nominated which will undoubtedly be elected. It includes the names of three wealthy Boston merchants, large benefactors of the University, three clergymen,—two Unitarian and one Congregational—and two other citizens of Boston. It is objected to the nominations that all but one on the list are Boston names, and that the radical element in the community is very inadequately represented. Although the College is divorced from its old connection with the State, the Governor will attend Commencement in old-fashioned official state, escorted by the crack company of the militia.

Commencement at Dartmouth also occurs this week, and it has been discovered that every one of the four or five gentlemen who are to speak before the literary, religious and secret societies, are graduates of some other college, if not all sons of Harvard.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The heat continues, with an interval of about one cool day a week. The thermometer has reported no such continuous heat in Boston for twenty years. Yesterday afternoon the mercury went above a hundred in many localities, and the local paper of Taunton reports a hundred and five. Still the city is remarkably healthy, and there is not the slightest indication of cholera.

In addition to the incomes of prominent New Englanders, which I have already catalogued for your benefit, I observe in the suburban lists the names of Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, $2,551; and Alvin Adams, of Watertown, of the Adams Express Company, $88,238. REVERE.

FROM CANADA.

The English Celebration of the Fourth—Surprise in the Canadian Capital—The Legislative Imbroglio—A Buncombe Speech.

OTTAWA, C. W., July 17.

"For the first time the anniversary of the annual independence was celebrated on the Fourth, conjointly by the British and American war vessels in port. All Her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth hoisted the American flag at the main royal mast, and at noon all ships above ten guns fired a national salute of twenty-one guns."—*Telegram.*

The above telegram was read at this capital with no little surprise, and, it must be said, gave dissatisfaction. In Government and private circles it was a good deal discussed, and the question was, What does this mean? Is it altogether on account of the good faith of the United States in the late Fenian movement. After various conjectures, it has been settled that it was for the sake of Canada the English did the very distasteful thing (to them) of celebrating the Fourth, hoping thereby to induce the United States Government to continue its good offices toward that outlying part of the Empire. It will please—or rather it has, no doubt, already pleased, and somewhat tickled, the feelings of Americans to see this sudden change toward them. Here they are so few that one cannot see or judge of the feeling.

To-night the new local Legislatures will come up for discussion, and a lively time is looked for. It will end in the Government carrying everything, its support being very strong. Mr. Dorion will, however, oppose all the objectionable points in the constitution of the Legislatures. Already they are talking of putting in order the Parliament buildings at Toronto, for the use of the Legislature of Upper Canada. The two capitals of the Canadas will be Toronto and Quebec—confederate capital, Ottawa. The last point is not central for the confederation, though well enough for the Canadas. The proper point would be Quebec, and I think that sooner or later the lower provinces will object to it. One of the reasons in favor of Ottawa being the capital is that the necessary buildings have been erected, and at a cost of $4,000,000. Some say with a laugh, "We'll burn the buildings;" but they cannot be burned, being all stone, slate and iron, except of course, some little woodwork in the chambers. So they must stand, and Ottawa will remain the capital.

The following address, delivered by a Master of an Orange Lodge near here, will be found amusing:

"This day is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, an event which we have assembled ourselves here to celebrate. This is the anniversary of that day on which the dayspring of liberty visited and shone over the Emerald Isle, which was then in darkness and iron bonds of tyranny. But a glorious light then shone forth and expelled that darkness, since that day down to the present, that light has not ceased to shine, though true it is [illegible] such a hearty [illegible] was gained for us by the merciful paw of the lion. And well such! Irish Fenians to this day rejoice, if they could only unchain themselves, that the lion's paw was so merciful to them. The lion did not crush them to atoms when he had them in his grasp, but gave them his laws that they might learn to obey them and live; and even more, while they keep those laws, the lion caresses them, gives them many gifts, and leaves them free to worship as they like, and free to train up and educate their children as they choose. Glorious freedom this is! How can there be rebels against so free a Government! And with all that freedom, and much more too which I have not mentioned. Behold Fenianism! Behold the red dragon 'tooth'! Hear the sound of his [illegible] vain boast! Hear the sound of his greedy voice, clamoring his vainglorious threats against the fair daughter of that careful lion. He would ravish fair Canada, take her towns, and lavish them on his wanton lusts. But we need not fear that monster. God rules on earth as in Heaven, who has given power to the paw of the British lion to crush all such Vandalism."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Cornfields—A New Lesson—A Valuable New Implement—Transplanting Sweet Corn.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, July 11, 1866.

A drenching rain on the 7th roused up the drooping corn, which followed with clear, hot weather, has given it a wonderful start, putting all the early planted and well cultivated part of the crop beyond a peradventure. This rain has mellowed the soil to some extent, and when rolled is in excellent condition; but when put in after the plow is yet in a rough state, and will return too large a share of nubbins.

We have never seen the soil in a more perverse condition than this season. The rains of last year appeared to take the life out of it, and it required no small amount of perseverance to put it in good tilth. Yesterday we had an illustration of a very little difference in the preparation or other preparatory culture, that furnishes a very broad hint. It was in this wise: In preparing a piece of stubble land, it was first plowed the last of April, then rolled, this was followed by thorough harrowing, when the planting was done by drilling, using a drill attachment to one of Brown's Illinois Corn Planters, so arranged that the plants stand —— inches apart in the rows, with rows three feet nine inches wide. As soon as planted the roller was again passed over. The season was cold and dry, and the corn came up slowly. The planting had been shallow, or the seed would have rotted in the ground. Nothing but solid frost can block the progress of the weeds, and they came forth before the corn came up. Here was a dilemma not [illegible]; the corn had been in the ground two weeks, it had sprouted and gave promise of some day appearing above ground. With all our pulverizing the small clods were unpleasantly thick. The roller was again called in requisition, but the weeds would not succumb; the harrow was boldly put on, the whole surface thoroughly stirred up and put in nice order. A strip of about three rods in width was left untouched with the harrow. The whole field had been twice worked with a sulky cultivator, and yesterday the *laying by* or last working commenced. The forward shovels of the cultivator were turned so as to ridge up the row, with a view to cover the small weeds. Commencing on one side of the field the work went bravely on; nothing but the blackened surface and the straight deep green rows of corn appeared after the cultivator, until this strip of three rods, that had not been harrowed was encountered, then came such a bristling of weeds and summer grass in the corn rows that the driver came to a pause, to see what was the matter with the implement. The shovels were examined but appeared all right; a little reflection brought to mind the identical spot that had not been harrowed. The second plowing with the cultivator did not cover them, and now they are masters of the situation, and nothing short of the hoe in vigorous hands will put this strip of three rods in presentable condition. As to the crop it can never overtake its neighbors. We appreciate the lesson.

A NEW IMPLEMENT.

The genius of Horticulture has gone forth to aid in the progress of the age. Her luxuries have become necessities. The rich few no longer monopolize the small fruits and the products of the garden. The strawberry has left the meadow, and now claims the right to broad acres; and whole farms are given over to the use of this and other horticultural products.

This new condition of things demands new implements, and genius hands them over as fast as ordered. The new machine is a garden weeder.

The Weeder.—It is a wee thing, having two handles, like a seed drill, a small wheel in front, and a cutting knife that nicks the weeds just below the surface. This knife is in length about a foot, intended to cut the width of the row; it is flat, thin and sharp, slightly curved forward and turned up the sides, and bolted to the handles. The operator pushes it before him with a motion, similar to that required by a scuffle hoe, which in fact it supercedes. It cuts down the young weeds like magic, and so close to the row of plants that little is left for hand weeding. For the growing of Osage plants, garden vegetables, small nursery stock, strawberries in hills or rows, and probably broom corn, it is invaluable. Well, whose bantling is it? you ask. Don't know; like Topsy, it grew. The idea we saw among a lot of garden implements, near a dozen years ago, at Prof. Turner's, of Jacksonville. Young, of Will County, gave it a hitch in his shading cultivator, but he did not fully master it, for he was only intent on the corn field and potatoe patch. We next saw it in the hands of a boy, among a lot of garden truck, some eighteen miles northwest of the city; but the boy enlisted in the famous Eighth Illinois Cavalry, fought the rebels instead of weeds, came home with scars and shoulder-straps. But the Genius of Horticulture had the idea in his keeping, and the full-grown implement turned up some three years ago in the Tremont gardens. It is not patented, and may not be. The superintendent of the garden had one made for us, at a cost of six dollars, to which the express company added a dollar to deliver it. It has saved us nearly ten times its cost, though used only this season, and this is all we know of it. We don't make them, we don't sell them, nor do we know who does; but this we do know, that they will come into general use at no distant day.

SWEET CORN.

We often wonder why the farmers do not plant more of this valuable table luxury. We do not think one farmer in twenty throughout the State knows anything of it. The city gardeners plant it largely. One man has forty acres for the Chicago market. He plants at several periods, so as to have it in the best condition possible. To-day we are putting in the last planting of the season, and it will probably mature corn later than this. We put a box of it in the green house, and allowed it to grow a foot high before transplanting. Although the weather was unfavorable at the time, not a spear of it was lost. It was set with a common round dibble, and watered; in fact, treated in all respects like cabbage. In a few days it will be ready for the table. We have consulted the books and enquired of gardeners, and find that it is not practiced. Next year we shall give it more attention. At least two or three weeks can be gained over the old mode. A man will set 5,000 to 8,000 plants a day. Suppose we have the rows three feet wide and set the plants at a foot in the row, it will only require about ninety plants to the square rod or some fifteen thousand to the acre. A good sized hot bed will supply the plants and two days' work set the acre. If watered the expense will be a trifle more, but what is that to having green corn two or three weeks ahead of the natural season. Most assuredly the spirit of progress is abroad in the land. RURAL.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Celebrating Our National Anniversary—The Young Prince Imperial Present—Mr. Fox's Interview with Louis Napoleon—He Astonishes Him.

["Malakoff's" Letter to the N. Y. Times.]

The Americans at Paris united this year in a happy and joyous celebration of the Fourth of July, as will be seen by the following account furnished by *Galignani's Messenger*:

The ninetieth anniversary of the National Independence of the United States was celebrated the day before yesterday at the Pre Catelan. The *fete* was organized through the active agency of some patriotic gentlemen, who from the outset assumed the responsibility of the contemplated festivities. The usual attractions of the Pre Catelan were much increased by a generous contribution of plants and flowers by the Prefect of the Seine, from the city conservatories. Large tents were arranged for the accommodation of those present—one for dancing, two for refreshments, and one as a vestiaire. They were profusely decorated with American and French flags united in faisceaux, and in the dancing tent were suspended portraits of Washington and of the reigning Emperor of the French.

As previously announced by the committee, the festivities commenced at two p. m., the guests being received by Messrs. Munroe, Tucker, Evans, and Lhorbette, I. C. Kane, acting as stewards. As is usual on these occasions, the scene was graced by the presence of many beautiful ladies, whose elegant toilets added greatly to the charm of the day. A pleasing feature of the *fete* was the Bal d'Enfants, followed by a Tombola, which lit up many a happy face among the children.

Among the invited guests were Mr. Bigelow, Minister of the United States, and his family; Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of War; Capt. Beaumont, of the monitor Miantonomoh, now lying at Cherbourg, together with several of his officers; Mr. N. M. Beckwith, United States Commissioner to the Universal Exhibition of 1867; the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, Thompson, Eldridge, Cummins, Davenport, and Smith, with their respective families; and the resident correspondents of the different American journals. The weather, which had been threatening in the forenoon, turned out exceedingly propitious for an open-air festival, being cool and breezy. Dancing was kept up with great spirit during the day and evening. Refreshments of various kinds were furnished during the afternoon, and at 5:30 o'clock a sumptuous repast was laid out in the refreshment tent; after which the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Tucker, in a few pertinent observations, reminded his countrymen present of the character of the day which they had assembled to celebrate, and called upon Mr. John Jay, of New York, for an address. This was at once responded to, that gentleman delivering a most lively and amusing speech on "the American Invasion of the Old World." He was succeeded by Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. J. P. Thompson, Pastor Monod, Gov. Cox, of Maryland, and others, who contributed much to the intellectual entertainment of the occasion. After the speeches, Mr. Horner, amid loud applause, read some very striking verses which he had written in honor of the day.

Through the instrumentality of Dr. Evans, the Prince Imperial, accompanied by M. Monnier, his tutor, honored the *fete* with a visit, and remained for some time a pleased spectator, apparently taking considerable interest in the scene, the children present dancing a quadrille before their Imperial guest.

The festivities were kept up until near midnight, when the company separated with three hearty cheers for the Union.

Under-Secretary of the Navy Fox was received two days ago by the Emperor, who desired to know all about the monitor Miantonomoh, now in the port of Cherbourg. His Majesty was pleased and astonished at the description and performance of this vessel, and promised to go and see her if he could possibly get time.

This vessel has made in England, and will make here and in Russia, such a sensation as will force a complete transformation of the European navies. The work is already commenced in England.

This vessel and her officers are destined to a reception at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, not equalled by any heretofore given to any nation in Russian waters. But the Russians here complain that Mr. Fox has given place on the vessel to an English naval officer, who will act in Russian waters as a spy, and whom they do not wish to receive in company with the Americans. It is to be hoped that this officer, having enjoyed the hospitality of the vessel in English and French waters, will not permit himself to be carried on her to Russia. MALAKOFF.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING RACE.

Defeat of Hamill, the American Champion.

[From the Manchester Examiner, July 5.]

The great scullers' race between Kelley, of London, and Hamill, of America, for £200 a side, five miles, took place on the Tyne yesterday morning, and was won by Kelley, by nearly half a mile. Notwithstanding the early hour of the race—half-past seven o'clock—and the drawbacks of uncertainty which until Tuesday attended it, there were on the river and its banks all the usual characteristics of a great event on the Tyne. The weather was mild as could be desired. Scarcely more than a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, the only breath of wind astir being a faint breeze from the Gateshead side. More than a dozen steamers, all heavily laden, lay off the quays; the High Level and temporary bridges were thronged with people. The Rabbitt Banks, and all the other favorite points of view, were also crowded.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

Hamill was the first to put in an appearance, which he did shortly before seven o'clock, on Mansion House quay. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Hamill, Mr. J. Laughlin and John Mackay, the latter carrying his sculls. Hamill looked the picture of good health and sound training, and during the time that intervened between his arrival and when he had to get into the skiff, he walked leisurely up and down the quay.

At five minutes past seven Kelley came down the river in his cutter, which was steered by G. Drewitt. At the Mansion House quay he alighted upon a raft. He did not go ashore, but remained upon the timber, and personally looked after his skiff, which was rowed down close after the cutter. Precisely at half past seven o'clock, both men got into their skiffs, Kelley being the first to pull off from shore, which he did amid loud cheers from those on board the steamers in the immediate vicinity.

Hamill lost no time in following suit. Not much time was lost by either of them, Kelley soon doffing his flannels and straw hat, which he handed into his cutter, and then laid his boat end on to the stream. Hamill not having any superfluous clothing of which to divest himself, allowed his skiff just to lie athwart the stream until Kelley should be ready.

THE START.

Only a very few minutes were spent in getting prepared, so that exactly twenty-one minutes to eight o'clock the cry was raised, "They're off! they're off!" and so indeed they were, but so easy did they get away that it was almost imperceptible.

At the first two strokes Kelley's skiff shot out ahead, and in a few more he had her stem clean past Hamill's. Kelley pulled his usual long, launching stroke, while that of Hamill's was short and quick, at something like nearly two to one of Kelley's. It was plainly apparent from the start that these would have but little effect when pitted against those of the English champion, for although at the first he had the appearance of coming up to Kelley, the latter soon shook him off, and not only so, but at the Skinnerburn was leading the American by about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way with a will, his strokes now settling down to about three to two of Kelley's, but, although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but little effect. The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily to their respective men to urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance.

By the time they arrived at the Grindstone Quay, however, Kelley's long and powerful stroke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so that at this point he had his boat completely clear by upwards of a length, and was giving Hamill the benefit of his backwater. The cheering on board the boats was now taken up by the people on the shore, who ran in a body along the quay in pursuit of the two skiffs. Opposite the lead factory both men had settled down into a steady stroke, that of Hamill being now scarcely so rapid as at the commencement. Kelley had evidently the advantage in style, as each stroke seemed to make the interval wider and wider between the two boats, until at the gas works he had added another length to the gap between them.

Hamill, however, was pulling a plucky stern race, for his strokes, after once settling down to their regular averages, never faltered in the slightest, notwithstanding the fact that Kelley was leading him to the extent he was, the English champion gradually improving his position until getting to Waterson's quay.

KELLEY AHEAD.

Here Kelley was fully four lengths ahead, and there were cries that Hamill was done up. These were met by the assertion, and perhaps belief on the part of some, that he was only saving himself for the finish. This belief, however, was a delusion, for Kelley, admirably piloted by Drewitt, gradually increased the gap between the boats. Jack Clasper did all he could to keep Hamill straight, but could not succeed. At Clasper's boathouse Harry shot ahead magnificently, so much so indeed as to obtain a lead of at least ten lengths. Hamill here steered to the north side of the course, to gain some little ground, while Kelley, amid tremendous cheering, was still gaining. At the lower end of the Annie great cheering burst forth, as it was seen that the American looked ahead and then pulled vigorously for about a score of strokes. He might possibly by this gain perhaps a length, but Kelley saw the move, and did the same. Here Kelley was, at a modest reckoning, eight or nine lengths ahead.

A LEFT HAND EFFORT.

Here Hamill pulled with his left hand as if he were going to land, but his erratic course was quickly altered under the direction of J. H. Clasper; while at the same time Kelley, who would hug the north shore, was likewise ordered by Drewitt to keep a better offing, and he accordingly pulled a trifle to the south. Above the Meadows House a few yards, Hamill, by some misadventure, nearly caught a "crab," and he seemed to flounder somewhat in his boat. He thereby lost a couple of strokes, and seeing his mishap, for the next fifty or sixty yards—for boat lengths seemed now out of the question—he pulled away rapidly. Notwithstanding that he possessed such a commanding lead, Kelly continued to exert himself, and every stroke added some little to the great advantage he already possessed; and when his craft was opposite Paradise that of Hamill was at least forty lengths behind. Hamill, on entering the straits for the Meadows, seemed to improve his course somewhat, and also pulled with greater regularity than he had done since leaving Clasper's boathouse.

This gave new hopes to the sympathizers of the American, and an attempt to renew the excitement was made by the throngs who followed in the wake of the competitors; but this was short-lived, for on glancing seaward to the English champion it was evident that he was fully prepared for and equal to any improvement in the condition of his antagonist. When Kelley saw Hamill's spurt he increased his own strokes and continued to draw steadily ahead, and finally banished all hope from the breasts of those who sported the American colors.

FAILING.

The steady pulling of Hamill was of short duration, for when alongside of Derwent Haugh he again relaxed into a zig-zag course, and his strokes seemed even more irregular and less powerful than in any previous part of the contest; Kelley, on the contrary, kept a most perfect course from the Meadows to the suspension bridge, and his pulling never varied from the beautiful long powerful stroke with which he started. Long before approaching the bridge the race was virtually over, as it was impossible within the distance for Hamill to overtake his antagonist. Kelley pulled steadily onward, and seemed slightly to increase his lead without serious effort, Hamill keeping up the same rate of progression which he had maintained throughout. There was no change in position to the end of the race, Kelley passing the flag at Lemington point as winner by fully six hundred yards. As he turned his boat, his victory was hailed by a simultaneous cheer from the steamers and the assembled crowd which fringed either shore.

DEFEAT AND A MANLY GATHERING.

Kelley lay upon his oars until Hamill came up, and then pulling alongside, the gallant competitors of the day shook hands in the most cordial manner. The friendly act was hailed by another cheer. Both men were then taken on board the referee's boat, and the steamers at once set out on their return to Newcastle quay.

Time, 33 minutes 29 seconds.

Kelley, after getting on board the referee's boat, generously made a collection for the losing man, which amounted to £8. The betting at start was six to four on Kelley. Afterwards any odds might have been had upon him.

A New York Gold Broker Takes an Expensive Cab Ride.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 18th inst.]

When men are lucky they are usually generous, and when brokers in Wall street pocket a few very cool thousand by flying a "kite" they are very apt to crack a nice little joke, even if it is expensive. On Saturday one of the heaviest operators in the street, after a week of almost unprecedented success, called a coach in which to ride up town. On arriving at his destination he inquired the price of his entertainment, and was informed by "Cabby" that the fee was $2. Now that sum was a very small one compared with the generous amounts which the broker had pocketed during the week, and he bethought himself of doing a liberal action and at the same time amuse himself with a little joke. He could do it as well as not, and in all probability it would not cost him much—even if it did, what then?

He said to "Cabby" that he would take his two dollars, and give him a "put" on gold for the amount of $50,000—gold being then at 152. "Cabby" took the offer, in lieu of the fare, knowing his customer well, and soon told of his transaction. He speedily found a purchaser of his chance for fifty dollars, and "sold out." Meanwhile, the broker retired to his home, where, surrounded by his lares and wines, he sought to see a long ways "into the middle of next week." Visions of immense wealth floated before his mind's eye, and he fancied that the operations of this week would realize him a very handsome addition to his already large accumulations. He had not the slightest idea of the character of the news which the Nova Scotian was bringing to these shores, and doubtless fancied that the war in Europe would continue as long as he, or the most anxious broker, could desire. He retired to sleep, perchance to dream, and perhaps went to church or Central Park yesterday, and waited anxiously for the advent of Monday, when he could again enter the precincts of Wall street with a heavy pocket, a light heart and a thin pair of oh-no-we-never-[illegible]

The cream in his coffee was turned to swill as he read his morning paper, for he saw by the news from Europe that his little "joke" was up, and that his "generous action" of Saturday would cost him a nice round sum. He hastened down town, found gold had fallen to 147½, and that "Cabby's" transaction would cost him (the broker) about $3,250. He don't feel well at all to-day.

TESTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Interesting Experiments with Torpedoes in the Oil Wells—Gun-Cotton and Nitro-Glycerine Compared—The Rye Experiment with Non-Explosive Powder.

[From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, July 12.]

The marked success which has attended the enterprise of Col. Roberts, in his application of explosive material to increase the production of wells, is causing quite a sensation among those interested in the development of oil territory. There are many explosive materials which have been experimented on by the most scientific engineers of all ages, but in every instance they have come to the conclusion that gunpowder, when properly applied, has striking advantages for safety, economy and efficiency, over every other explosive compound which has as yet been invented. Gun cotton stands next in the scale of usefulness to gunpowder, but it has many disadvantages, the most prominent of which is a deficiency of gas. In a communication which we published the other day from Petroleum Centre, mention was made of an experiment which had been made with nitro-chloride, which will illustrate this defect more strongly even than gun-cotton. It appears that Prof. Hammer, of Petroleum Centre, placed five pieces of tubing, varying in diameter from one inch to one inch and three-quarters, one inside the other and of an equal length of about thirty inches, one end of the inside tube being plugged with a cork, the other end being left open. He then inserted two ounces of nitro-chloride, and fired it by means of electricity. The result was that that portion of the iron which was nearest the nitro-chloride was shattered into atoms, but the ends, with which the nitro-chloride did not come in contact, had received no injury—not even a sufficient shock to blow the cork out; thus proving that the gas, although generated with almost lightning rapidity, is not sufficient to produce any action excepting in its immediate neighborhood.

Independently of a certain amount of gas, which is essential to explosives when applied to blasting, there is also a certain degree of rapidity of ignition beyond which in many cases it would be injudicious to go. The larger the mass of rock to be moved, the slower the gas should be generated. For this reason gunpowder for ordinary blasting is made in grains as large as an ordinary walnut, and when it is required to have a slower action, dry saw dust is intermixed with it in the charge. In the case of torpedoes, however, the rapidity requires to be increased to a degree quicker than that of the best fine grained powder, because in a well where a crevice has to be forced, the gas from the explosion would have to be quick enough to open the crevices of the rock before it found vent to the surface of the well, and yet not be so quick as to crumble the rock without splitting it.

[From the London Times.]

The magnitude of the Rye experiment gave it a specious importance, to which it had no real claim. But when five tuns of gunpowder are seen slowly burning away without any explosive effect, it is difficult to make people understand that a great practical result has not been achieved. And this was the sight by which visitors to Fort Level on Wednesday last were rewarded. Five tuns of cannon powder had been mixed with twenty tuns of glass dust stowed in barrels in the magazine and on the basement floor of a martello tower. An attempt was first made to cause an explosion or a conflagration by firing one barrel, and when this failed a sort of bonfire was ignited within the tower, which rapidly communicated from barrel to barrel and burned steadily, with a dense acrid smoke from the doors and windows and tower. But there was no explosion—nothing more than an occasional dull muffled puff, as the contents of a fresh barrel caught fire. The experiment placed beyond doubt the efficiency of the method of protection proposed, even for a very large mass closely stowed in a confined place; but it left the question of the wisdom of adopting that particular method precisely where it was before.

A NEW NIAGARA.

A World's Wonder in Idaho—The Great Shoshone Falls.

[From the Salt Lake (Union) Vedette.]

Away in the wilds of Idaho, midway between Salt Lake and Oregon, the air is thundered and the earth is rent by a cataract as imposing as Niagara. Situate on the Sage-brush plains, between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade range, the Great Shoshone is a world wonder which for savage scenery and power sublime stands unrivalled in America. These falls of the Snake or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, have been but a couple years discovered, and have been seen as yet by scarce as many scores of white men.

This majestic masterpiece of nature's engineering lies a few miles off from the Overland Stage route running northwesterly between Salt Lake and Boise cities, and halfway (or about 200 miles) from those said capitals of Idaho and Utah.

Travelling by compass across the boundless sage plains, where no living thing breaks the desert stillness, save here and there a hissing snake, half hid between a regiment of horned toads and high range of ant hills, and the roar of the cataract which may be plainly heard at starting, has gradually died away. The sage plain remains unbroken to the view, and no appearance of any river. Still riding on, and, suddenly, without warning, he reins up on the brink of a perpendicular precipice, over a thousand feet in height, at the foot of which apparently unfathomed abyss Snake River seems but like a narrow silver ribbon. Down stream, about a half mile distant, a long monument of mist walls earth to heaven.

The river, [illegible] width, coming slowly from the southeast, overtowered by perpendicular walls of basaltic rock, over eight hundred feet high, suddenly expands into a basin of twice its width, and there is divided into a half dozen streams by dark looking rocks, which raise their gloomy crests above the sparkling surf of the maddened waters. Every stream rushes over a fall of thirty feet, and every fall is of a different shape, seeming fanciful and fluctuating, yet physically fixed as they have ever been while centuries, like shadows, have flown over them. The river, resuming its course, is again divided, and takes a second tumble of sixty feet still farther, but this time by only three different streams. Three falls are the result; one on each side, unbroken and falling in solid sheets, the central one being formed by seven fan shaped steppes of rock. From the one of those benches to the other underneath the water falls in a smooth, transparent sheet, forming a cascade unsurpassed in the world, and contrasting strangely, by its dark, transparent color, with the rustling, roaring, foaming streams surrounding it both above and at the sides. The river becomes once more smooth and dark in color. Its banks suddenly jut out from both sides, narrowing the channel to four hundred feet, and through this gap the confined mass of water precipitates itself in one whole volume, without break or hindrance, into an ominous abyss almost three hundred feet in depth. No pen can describe this scene. This is in reality the "Great Fall," and is well worthy of its name, leaping as it does from the loom of nature like a colossal sheet of silver.

Forming a slight horse-shoe, its central waters appear close until they meet the spray that rises ever heavenward from the foot of the foaming cataract. The sides are frayed into foam, and remind one of the pictured avalanches of the Alps. Right on the edge of the fall stands a lone pillar of gray sandstone, of whose summit, undisturbed by the whirl of waters or the fate fast yawning on their eyrie, a pair of bald-headed eagles have built their nest, and are now rearing their young, secure in sight of the sublimity and solitude surrounding. The cataract's sound, but slightly heard above, is absolutely deafening as you reach the river's base, the roar of the falls confined as it is by the high walls of the canon, rushing down the chasm and increasing in volume as it rolls, so as to be heard fully thirty miles southwest. Close to the cataract is a square shaped cave of fifteen feet each side and twenty feet high, whose walls are supported by basaltic columns, the regularity of whose formation is unsurpassed by anything in the Isle of Staffa or the Giant's Causeway. Sliding out of this cave, and falling about eight feet on to a grassy slope that leads to the water's edge, within two hundred feet of the foot of the falls, you are right in the middle of the mist, and wet through in an instant. It is here that, by looking up, the enormous altitude of the fall can be realized, and the first feeling is one of self-preservation, an involuntary drawing back, for the whole mass seems ready to drop and crush you where you stand. Never can the weird beauty of this scene be forgotten by beholders. Rainbows of a thousand hues seem to surround you, and their irises to arch you in the skies.

The white foaming waters form a brilliant background to the magic picture pictured by the spray. The dark frowning rocks, relieved by the bright green junipers, make a fitting frame for this magnificent sight, second to none in point of volume, as it is, second to none in savage grandeur. As measured by officers of the First Oregon Infantry, encamped adjoining, the main fall is 210 feet, from the edge to the level of the water below. The upper falls have not yet been measured, but the total fall of the river, on the three distinct tumbles it takes, cannot be less than 300 feet, while the river itself is over 300 feet at its narrowest width. The channel of the stream below the falls is a chasm 1,500 feet in width and 1,000 in depth, with perpendicular walls of rock enclosing it.

A FRIEND COMING.

Visit of Henry Vincent to America.

[From the London Star, June 28.]

We learn that Henry Vincent sails in the Scotia for New York on the 25th of August next; and remembering that he has devoted his life to the cause of social, moral, and political progress throughout the length and breadth of England, and that all the wise and beneficial legislation of this country for the last twenty-five years has been powerfully aided by his eloquent and earnest advocacy, we are glad of the opportunity of wishing him a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and in due time a safe return.

As our readers are well aware, on the breaking out of the American war, Mr. Vincent at once took the side of the North. He lectured night after night during the whole conflict in all parts of the Kingdom to immense audiences, and roused a perfect enthusiasm on the Constitutional side. He defended the North on political grounds; not only declaring that the North would abolish slavery, but maintaining that the North was defending order against anarchy—law against violence—liberty against aristocratic conspirators—and that the Federal armies were fighting the battle of Freedom all the world over. He goes to America to study her wonderful people, their vast resources, and their great institutions. He also intends to deliver lectures in the United States on questions of public interest. On his return to England we hope he may be able to spread through his native land the impressions he has received; for we are sure they will be most instructive,—since no large-hearted man can pay a visit to Trans-Atlantic England without being favorably impressed with the people of that almost illimitable continent. We know he carries with him the love of good Liberals and of thousands of personal friends,—and with the utmost confidence we commend him to the generous care of our American brethren.

NASBY.

A Capital Letter.

Mr. Nasby Preaches—The "Prodigal Son"—An Interruption.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) July 6, 1866.

I preached last Sabbath, or rather, [illegible] from the parable uv the Prodigal [illegible] had a splendid congregashun. [illegible] vival uv the Democratic vineyard [illegible] cheers me. The demonstrashuns [illegible] made in Memphis, the canin uv Grinnell [illegible] Rosso, and the call for a Johnson [illegible] shun in Philadelphia, all, all hev [illegible] comfort the souls uv the [illegible] courage em to renewed effort. [illegible] week five northern men were [illegible] uv this section—they [illegible] escape hangin, leavin their [illegible] for the righteous, six niggers [illegible] and one Buro officer shot. [illegible] everything to encourage us.

The house was full. The weather [illegible] and the pleasant incense uv [illegible] tobacco and snuff wich [illegible] me. The sun shone in on [illegible] like ez he gently slept, and [illegible] hits him square I kin allus tell [illegible] even if it is dark. He drinks [illegible] sixed of corn whisky, and [illegible] backer instead uv [illegible] in the pulpit I can distinguish [illegible] aroma uv his breath from [illegible]

"My brethren," sed I, [illegible] Bibles in your houses, [illegible] read you the parable [illegible] attenshun. A man [illegible] sons ez many men hev [illegible] was a tough wun. He [illegible] went into far countries, [illegible] shel out his share uv [illegible] lived high, jist, my brethren, [illegible] do, or rather did, when [illegible] Orleans, in the days when [illegible] two wich you cood [illegible] money. He played draw poker [illegible] drank fancy drinks and boarded [illegible] and he follered after strange [illegible] bust a man quicker nor any [illegible] devil hes yet invented, ez your pastor [illegible] tify. Uv course, his pile give out [illegible] down, my friends, did this [illegible] to rags and wretchedness, and [illegible] an overseer uv swine. What did [illegible] arls and went to his father, and [illegible] saw him afar off, and went out to meet him [illegible] and fell onto his neck, and give [illegible] for a soot uv clothes and a [illegible] put a ring onto his finger, and made a [illegible] killin for the purpose the fatted calf [illegible] hed saved for another occasion.

My friends you kin find in [illegible] parable fits the present time [illegible] made coat. The South is the Prodigal [illegible] We went out from our father's house [illegible] expedition wich hasnt proved [illegible] success. We spent our share uv the [illegible] and a little more. We ran through [illegible] mense and hev cum down to rags [illegible] and filth, and hunger. We are [illegible] some time, a chawin husks. We [illegible] ter them twin harlots, Slavery and [illegible] Rights, and they've cleaned us out. [illegible] pockets are empty. No more doth the [illegible] sant half dollar jingle in sweet [illegible] fellows; our wallets is barren uv [illegible] rency, and the grocery keepers [illegible] time to be comforted becoz we are not [illegible] hev got to the husk stage uv our [illegible] wood be tendin hogs uv the [illegible] through these countries had left us any [illegible] hev kum back. In rags and [illegible] hev wended our way to [illegible] and ask to be taken back. [illegible] why don't our Father, the [illegible] ment, fulfill the skripter? Why don't it [illegible] us afar off and run out to meet us? [illegible] don't it put onto us a purple robe? [illegible] the ring for our finger, and the shoes for our feet? and where's the fatted calf he orter kill? My brethren them Ablishinists [illegible] than infiddles—while they preach the [illegible] they won't practice it. For my part [illegible]

At this point a sargent belonging to the infernal Buro, who was in the [illegible] with enough uv soldiers to make [illegible] him unpleasant, sed he hed [illegible] exhorter in his day, and desired to [illegible] word in explanation uv that parable [illegible] plicable to the present time, and sez he, "I am interrupted, remember that I belong [illegible] the church militant, which is just now the church triumphant." And cockin his [illegible] he proceeded, very much uninterrupted.

"The prodigal son," sez he, "was [illegible] by the old man with considerable doins, [illegible] my worthy friends, he went out decently [illegible] didn't go soon as he withdrawed from [illegible] house, turn around and make war onto the old gentleman; he didn't burn his house and [illegible] tear up his garden, burn his fences and kill down the balance uv the children. Not [illegible] He went away peaceably, a [illegible] for-nothing, but yet a peaceable good-for-nothing. Secondly he come back [illegible] akkord. The old man didn't go after him and fight for four years at a cost uv [illegible] substance to subdue him and bring him back; but when he had run through his pile [illegible] squandered his share uv the estate, and [illegible] hungry, he come back like a whipped dog.

My friends, let me draw a small parallel betwen these cases.

The prodigal son went out—so did the South—thus fairly the cases is alike.

The prodigal didn't steal nothin. The Confederacy took everything it cood lay its hands on.

The prodigal spent only what was his [illegible] spend. The Confederacy spent not only [illegible] it stole, but all it cood borrer, when it knew [illegible] ed its promises to pay wasn't worth the [illegible] able paper they was printed onto.

The prodigal when he did come back, [illegible] ez penitent ez the circumstances that [illegible] made a fool uv hisself cood make him. [illegible] Confederacy was whipped back, but it [illegible] swears hefty oaths that it was right all the time.

The prodigal didn't demand veal pot [illegible] and purple robes and sich, but begged [illegible] stayed. The South comes back, [illegible] office, uv wich the fatted calf and [illegible] purple robes is typical, and [illegible] more share in the government than it [illegible] fore it kicked over the traces and went [illegible] like the lost tribes uv Israel.

Sposn the Bible prodigal had [illegible] parient and remarked to him, [illegible] willin to come back on condition [illegible] pay my debts—you must give me [illegible] share uv the farm with the other [illegible] must treat me in all respects [illegible] hadn't gone out, and—this is [illegible] must take with me all the sharpers who [illegible] me, all the gamblers and thieves with whom [illegible] fell in while I was away, and make [illegible] head men on the place, and [illegible] with me the two harlots [illegible] uv my ruin, and they must [illegible] best rooms in the house, and must [illegible] ez your daughters. To avoid [illegible] others I'll dress em in [illegible] here they must stay. Otherwise [illegible] again."

Probably the old gentleman would [illegible] come indignant, and would [illegible] him to go and never let him [illegible] tous face agin, or rather, he wood [illegible] gled the harlots, scattered the [illegible] choked the young sprout [illegible] Them's me. I am anxious to kill the [illegible] calf, and am also anxious to [illegible] robes and shoes. But alas! the [illegible] from want of attention so [illegible] late misunderstandins that [illegible] the robes was all cut up into [illegible] the sojers we sent out to [illegible] shoes they wore out, and the [illegible] Davis wore the only style we [illegible] you come back in good shape [illegible] ready to meet you, but till [illegible] bucks."

Lookin around, this armed tyrant [illegible] ed that there would be no more [illegible] that day, and sadly the congregation [illegible] persed.

I'm heart sick. At every turn I [illegible] Buro stares me in the face and [illegible] my best endeavors. It's curious though [illegible] different sermons kin be preached [illegible] same text, and it's also curious [illegible] our folks hasn't to a [illegible] muskets to back him.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

Late Pastor of the Church of the New [illegible] pensashun.

THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

Decision of the Military Board—Louis Napoleon Backs His Opinion with 100,000 Francs in Gold.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July [illegible]]

The military board appointed [illegible] ination of the various fire arms [illegible] different nations have carefully [illegible] sixty-one different rifles and [illegible] have reported that the most [illegible] and substantial arm is the Springfield [illegible] with the Berdan improvement [illegible] it to a breech loading rifle. The [illegible] sisted of Maj. Gen. Hancock, [illegible] Griffin, Brig. Gen. Haynes, and [illegible] Benton and Porter, and it is [illegible] that the members were unanimous [illegible] recommendation of the Springfield [illegible] unanimity of an examining [illegible] as this was, of representatives of every [illegible] of the service, must certainly be [illegible] most substantial proof of the [illegible] merit of the arm recommended. [illegible] impossible for a poor fire arm to [illegible] tests to which all the rifles [illegible] subjected, and there could have [illegible] greater triumph for the Springfield [illegible] this.

It is not alone in this country [illegible] Springfield rifle is now in favor. [illegible] poleon, while casting about for the [illegible] fective arm for his army, [illegible] conclusion with our own board [illegible] tion, and as agent of the French Gov [illegible] lately bought of a Philadelphia [illegible] full set of the machinery [illegible] manufacture of the Springfield [illegible] 100,000 francs in gold, [illegible] France. This was before the [illegible] examiners recommending the [illegible] Berdan improvement had [illegible] of the rifles with that improvement [illegible] being made, and will be sent to France [illegible] once as a pattern. When the French [illegible] rar fights he wants to fight [illegible] he seems to have full confidence [illegible] ly to make good fire-arms, and [illegible] tate to avail himself of the ingenuity of American mechanics.

A Novel Accident.

[From the Cleveland Herald, July [illegible]]

Yesterday as the C. C. & C. [illegible] was between Crestline and Galion [illegible] oder of burning cloth was [illegible] of the passengers, and [illegible] express messenger saw a woman [illegible] ing all ablaze, jump from the car. [illegible] was stopped, backed up, and [illegible] the woman. She was found by the side of the road, lying "in a heap," [illegible] on fire, but not blazing.

Subsequent investigation [illegible] that she had got on the train at Crestline [illegible] to get a free ride had not gone into [illegible] but stationed herself between the [illegible] and express cars. Standing [illegible] train was in motion, a spark from the [illegible] set her clothing on fire, [illegible] and kept her [illegible] flesh and blood to endure [illegible] length, as the train was [illegible] water at the rate of twenty [illegible] she leaped off, and as related, was [illegible] fight by the express man.

She was taken to [illegible] Hotel [illegible] where she was very kindly cared for [illegible] proprietor and others. [illegible] married, and told where her [illegible] Telegrams sent to him [illegible] answers, however, [illegible] with her. Her head was [illegible] the fall from the train, and her [illegible] badly burned. Nothing [illegible] yond what she tells.

[illegible] of Andie Carr, of Western Mound, [illegible] County, while his father was absent, took a rifle, and placing an exploded cap on it, he put [illegible] on the ground, set the hammer, and put [illegible] to the muzzle. The gun being loaded, [illegible] and the charge entered the head of the [illegible] killing him instantly.

[illegible] of morphine was administered to a sick [illegible] of Mr. A. S. Dunlap, freight yard of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, at Peoria, on Wednesday, the effects of which it died shortly after.

[illegible] *Journal* says that on Thursday, two children of J. W. Maxwell, Esq., of [illegible] aged ten and four years, with two or three other children, while playing with powder in Mr. M.'s stable, set fire to the stable. [illegible] was completely consumed, and his two children burned—one dangerously and the other [illegible]

[illegible] *Journal* says: While at Charleston [illegible] day, Dennis F. Hanks, Esq. (Abraham Lincoln's school teacher,) presented us with a [illegible] relic in the shape of a razor. It is seventy years old, and is the identical one first used by [illegible] Lincoln. This razor, before the death of [illegible] Lincoln, Abraham's father, was presented to [illegible] Hanks. It has been handled by over 10,000 persons during the past year.

[illegible] *Transcript* says: About two years [illegible] the safe of Truitt & Jack, in Chillicothe, in [illegible] county, was forced and about $3,000 in gold [illegible] abstracted therefrom. The burglar was [illegible] to where the trail was lost. Recently [illegible] up in Indiana, where he was arrested for [illegible] offence. He was brought to this place [illegible] on a requisition from the Governor, and [illegible] in jail. He goes by the name of Joseph [illegible] though he is said to have half a dozen [illegible]

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

[illegible] United States Internal Revenue [illegible] Arrested for Attempting to Murder his Wife.

[From the Mobile Register, July 15.]

[illegible] Sloughdecker is quite a young man, [illegible] wife is a pretty young woman. They [illegible] both Germans, and have a child about six [illegible] old. During their residence in New [illegible] previous to coming to Mobile, the [illegible] circle of the Sloughdecker family [illegible] turbulent, and on one occasion the [illegible] had his wife brought before the [illegible] of that city on the charge of adultery, [illegible] resulted in their separation. They [illegible] "jumped the broom-stick" and [illegible] up in Mobile, since which time they [illegible] repeatedly been before the Mayor's [illegible] and justices of the peace for difficulties [illegible] in these columns, and the sympathy [illegible] friends always seemed about equally [illegible]

[illegible] five or six weeks ago Sloughdecker [illegible] another quarrel with his wife, and took [illegible] child away from her. She caused his arrest [illegible] on the charge of assault with intent to [illegible] and had him put under bond of $200 to [illegible] the peace.

[illegible] that time we have heard nothing from [illegible] further than the fact that they were [illegible] separate—the husband on Dauphin [illegible] and the wife on Conti street. A few [illegible] ago Sloughdecker went down to the [illegible] and met his wife there in company [illegible] a young man. On the day following he [illegible] her a note requesting an interview [illegible] her on Friday night at his room on [illegible] street. At the hour designated, [illegible] Sloughdecker went to the room, [illegible] did not meet her husband. She [illegible] out, and shortly afterwards met him [illegible] public square. This was about nine [illegible] at night. He greeted her with a [illegible] smile, and asked her to take a walk [illegible] him. They started through the square, [illegible] out at the gate leading to St. Joseph [illegible]. The wife says that he hugged and [illegible] her during the walk, and never seemed [illegible] so sweet to her as on this occasion. [illegible] told her that he had made up his mind to [illegible] the past and unite once more with her [illegible] love. He also promised to give [illegible] money and send her on a visit to his relatives for the benefit of her health. [illegible] this conversation proceeded, they walked slowly up St. Joseph street, and by the [illegible] they got to the railroad depot it had got late, and the wife suggested that they [illegible] But the husband prevailed upon her [illegible] a little farther, until she again insisted [illegible] turning, but the husband persuaded her [illegible] on until they came to some place [illegible] they could get something to drink. The [illegible] kept on, and made several efforts to get [illegible] husband to return, but fearing no danger [illegible] she walked out to a bridge, between [illegible] and the Magnolia Yard, which [illegible] secluded and lonely. Here [illegible] suddenly turned on [illegible] wife, and made the horrible announcement that she had taken her last step [illegible] this side of the grave. He accused her of [illegible] and told her that he would despatch [illegible] instantly if she gave any alarm. The [illegible] wife went on her knees, and [illegible] terrible silence of that lonely spot declared before her God that it was false, and [illegible] him to cease his brutality. He drew [illegible] and commanded her to confess it before he killed her. The wife implored him to [illegible] her life, and in her desperation grasped [illegible] when he dropped the pistol and [illegible] a large knife. He attempted to stab her [illegible] but again her arm was strengthened [illegible] Providence, and the well-directed efforts [illegible] would-be murderer were thwarted. [illegible] that both knife and pistol had [illegible] him, he caught his young wife by [illegible] the head and tried to choke her to [illegible] at the same time running his thumb [illegible] her right eye and gouging it in a shocking manner. The unfortunate woman fought [illegible] desperation for her life, and her screams [illegible] the fiendish husband. Upon looking [illegible] his victim, he beheld a stump, or [illegible] spectre which confronted him in his [illegible] imagination, and ran off, leaving the [illegible] form of his half-strangled wife on [illegible] bridge. Shortly after Mrs. Sloughdecker [illegible] her strength, she made her way to [illegible] house, and tried to gain admission, but the inhuman wretch who occupied [illegible] her off.

[illegible] Sloughdecker continued her statement that after her husband had made several efforts to shoot and stab her, he tore [illegible] handful of hair out of her head, and [illegible] was afterward found on the spot, [illegible] with her net, shoes and some little [illegible] He was terribly enraged, and became infuriated after he had failed in [illegible] the knife to her heart. To [illegible] recollection of the wife, this [illegible] struggle for life, on the bridge, took [illegible] about eleven o'clock. Mrs. Sloughdecker's right eye is horribly gouged, and she [illegible] intensely from it. Her neck is [illegible] with flesh wounds made by his finger [illegible] while choking her, and her body bears [illegible] severe marks of violence. Several witnesses testified to hearing her scream on the [illegible] but they arrived too late to see the [illegible]

Facts for the People.

[illegible] suggest to our Union friends that they [illegible] for future reference the following [illegible] documents:

[illegible] OF BANISHMENT BY JEFFERSON DAVIS AGAINST UNION MEN.

[illegible] The Congress of the Confederate [illegible] America, [illegible] by an act approved on the [illegible] of August, 1861, entitled "An act respecting [illegible] enemies, make provision that a proclamation should be issued by the President in relation thereto, and in conformity with the [illegible] of said act:

[illegible] I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation; [illegible] hereby order and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Confederate [illegible] and adhering to the Government of the [illegible] States, and acknowledging the authority of [illegible] and not being a citizen of the Confederate [illegible] to depart from the Confederate States, within [illegible] days. And I do warn all persons above [illegible] who shall remain within the Confederate [illegible] after the expiration of said period of forty [illegible] that they will be treated as alien enemies. [illegible] under my hand and seal of the Confederate States of America, at the city of Richmond, [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[illegible] R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State."

[illegible] OF ATTAINDER AND CONFISCATION PASSED BY THE REBEL CONGRESS.

[illegible] following exceedingly rigid act of disfranchisement and attainder against the [illegible] men of the South was passed by the [illegible] Congress in 1861, viz:

[illegible] enacted, That any citizen holding office [illegible] the Government of the United States after [illegible] of July, 1861, shall be forever banished [illegible] State, and be declared an alien enemy; [illegible] any citizen of Virginia hereafter under[illegible] to represent the State of Virginia in the [illegible] of the United States, shall, in addition [illegible] above penalties be considered guilty of [illegible] and his property be liable to confiscation. [illegible] addition to this infamous enactment, [illegible] Wise of Virginia, the idolized orator [illegible] exponent of Southern chivalry, [illegible] to an immense audience in Alexandria, [illegible] 13th instant, where he had been [illegible] to lecture by influential and representative [illegible]

[illegible] a traitor, let them make the most of it. [illegible] traitor, why don't they try me and hang [illegible] have lost my lands and property, [illegible] seen boots on your streets worse than how [illegible] If I had remained, I should have [illegible] [Laughter.] [illegible] They would have appealed for pardon, but I [illegible] seen them damned before I would have [illegible] it."

To Care for Soldiers and Orphans.

[illegible] Tribune:

[illegible] attracted by an article in your [illegible] "Grand Charity," a home for the disabled, and for the orphan children of those [illegible] have given their lives to the cause [illegible] last four years. Now, Mr. [illegible] city [illegible] an institution in [illegible] for the very purpose for which you now [illegible] New can the committee [illegible] the support of an [illegible] out of the city, when every dollar that [illegible] the care and education of orphans [illegible] a home? We have a Soldiers' [illegible] fine buildings, beautifully located, and [illegible] also an Orphan Asylum [illegible] of the institution are often greatly [illegible] raise money to feed and clothe the [illegible] there is the Nursery and Half Orphan [illegible] which is a noble charity, in which [illegible] of soldiers' children have been fed, [illegible] and cared for, and this day there is not [illegible] enough in their treasury to feed the [illegible] the week. [illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible] York, July 19.—The Commercial's [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday—Divorce Suits—Jury Trials—Criminal Cases Appealed—New Suits—Other Business.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—*Hon. J. [illegible] C. J., and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. [illegible] Justices.*—Maria A. Rause vs. Jacob [illegible] In chancery. Bill for divorce upon the ground of extreme and repeated cruelty. This case came on trial by jury in Judge Gary's room. The [illegible] personal divorce suit of Von [illegible] vs. Von [illegible] its testimony is somewhat conflicting. [illegible] charged that her husband has treated her with cruelty, having knocked her down and [illegible] extracted certain of her teeth, while he [illegible] he is the injured party, that his wife has [illegible] rage, and not only abused him, but [illegible] peace of mind by calling him a "d—d [illegible] boasting of acts of criminality with [illegible]

Perry vs. Gale. In chancery. Bill of [illegible] filed. Summons issued and service thereof [illegible] ed by defendant. By consent cause [illegible] Answer of defendant filed, cause heard [illegible] court, and decree entered.

Templeton vs. Hamilton et al. In [illegible] Leave to complainant to amend bill. A [illegible] filed, and injunction ordered by court on [illegible] $1,000 with security to be approved by the [illegible]

New Suits.—Patrick McLaughlin vs. [illegible] McLaughlin. Bill for divorce upon the ground of adultery. The parties were married in the [illegible] Worcester, Mass., on the 13th of February, [illegible] where they resided until about 1856, when [illegible] moved to Hopkinton, in the same State, [illegible] early part of November, 1862, they came [illegible] city, and have since been residents thereof. Complainant alleges that his wife has been [illegible] of acts of adultery in this city with divers [illegible] known to him, and especially that on the [illegible] November, 1862, and on several subsequent [illegible] that defendant committed adultery with [illegible] Coulie.

Cornelius Perry vs. William H. Gale. [illegible] chancery.

Martha E. Demey vs. William F. Demey [illegible] for divorce upon the ground of adultery. [illegible] of complaint sets forth that complainant [illegible] ried with defendant at the town of [illegible] County, Illinois, on the 10th of [illegible] has ever since acted as a good and true wife [illegible] said marriage the parties have resided in [illegible] this State, and the defendant, having [illegible] military service of the United States, [illegible] stationed at St. Louis, Missouri. It is [illegible] that while thus absent defendant had [illegible] adultery on divers occasions during the [illegible] with one Betty Bingham and one [illegible] which alleged violations of his marriage [illegible] wife prays a decree of divorce.

Charlotte Franke vs. her husband [illegible] Franke. Action of replevin to obtain a [illegible] of clothing valued at $[illegible] claimed to be the property of plaintiff, and to have been wrongfully [illegible] by defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Hon. [illegible] Wilson, Judge.*—The Court was not [illegible] sion yesterday.

New Suits.—Charles Harms vs. Christian [illegible] Appeal by defendant from a judgment [illegible] covered by plaintiff before a Justice of the [illegible]

Jacob Stuber vs. William Bowman. A[illegible]

Francis Morley. Appeal by defendant [illegible] lice Court fine of $[illegible] and costs, awarded by [illegible] Milliken upon a charge of being disorderly [illegible] sisting an officer in the discharge of his duty [illegible] lodged by Officer McCann.

City of Chicago vs. Joseph Keeling. Appeal by defendant from a fine of $[illegible] and costs, [illegible] Justice Milliken at the Police Court upon a charge of being disorderly and resisting an officer, [illegible] by Officer Jansen.

The city of Chicago vs. Patrick O'Brien. [illegible] by defendant from a Police Court fine of [illegible] costs, assessed by Justice Sturtevant [illegible] charge of being an inmate of a disorderly [illegible] preferred by officer [illegible]

Josephine Frederick vs. Henry Droppe. [illegible] by defendant from a judgment recovered [illegible] tion of Forcible Detainer, instituted by [illegible] before Justice Schoenwald.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERC[illegible]

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 2[illegible]

There was but a moderate demand for [illegible] to-day and under a fair supply the money [illegible] was moderately easy at 10 per cent per [illegible] prime mercantile and commercial paper. [illegible] paper was discounted on the street at rates [illegible] 1@1¼ per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange was [illegible] at par buying and 1-10 premium selling [illegible] this were in active demand among [illegible] premium of 50c per thousand. The [illegible] Eastern Exchange at present is wholly [illegible] to meet the demand, and some of our [illegible] bankers have to express currency daily to New York to maintain their balances.

There was very little life in the general [illegible] to-day, with the exception of Corn which [illegible] tive and 1@2c better. Flour was dull [illegible] inal. Wheat declined 3@5c per bushel [illegible] were steady and firm. Rye was flat and [illegible] lower. Barley was neglected and nominal. Provisions were quiet and unchanged. Freights quiet and easier.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 150⅞, [illegible] ed to 150⅜ and closed at 150¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James [illegible] Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

Here the market was quiet. It opened [illegible] declined to 149¾, and closed at 150. Silver nominal at 138.

Government securities were steady in the morning, but closed weak in the afternoon. [illegible] quotes:

[illegible]

The Second National Bank of this city [illegible] Governments as follows:

[illegible]

Local Stocks were nominal at the following [illegible] figures:

	Buying.	[illegible]
Cook Co. Sewerage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. Scripps, Preston & Kean, 47 Clark [illegible] in their "daily letter," quote Government [illegible] We give below their buying rates:

U. S. bonds, 5-20s, large [illegible]

U. S. bonds, 7-30s, large [illegible]

U. S. bonds, 10-40s [illegible]

Compounds, 1864 [illegible]

—The total value of exports from Boston [illegible] week ending July 13, including specie [illegible] $311,787 against $363,777 for the same week [illegible]

—In St. Louis business is reported dull. [illegible] is accumulating and the money market [illegible] exceedingly easy.

—In New York money is decidedly easy at [illegible] cent on call, with exceptions at 4 per cent. [illegible] of the banks are troubled with a surplus of [illegible] Bank notes, which they are offering to lend [illegible] a few days free of interest, subject to payment [illegible] check, in order to get them out of their [illegible] some of the private bankers also hold large [illegible] excess of bank currency, which they do not [illegible] to press upon their banks in opposition [illegible] disinclination to accept such deposits, and [illegible] ferring to lend balances at 3½@4 per cent, [illegible] counts are quiet at 6@7 per cent.

—In Cincinnati there is a more active demand for money, and as the supply of currency is only [illegible] rate, the market is working rather closer, and in some cases the banks were obliged to refuse accommodation to regular depositors. Bankers' [illegible] terms are from 9@10 per cent for unexceptionable names, and 12 per cent for good mercantile [illegible] Outside parties find it difficult to negotiate [illegible] at the regular discount-houses, and are in [illegible] many cases obliged to seek accommodation [illegible] the street, where 1½@1¾ per cent a month is [illegible] ruling rates.

—The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the week ending July 14th, were:

	1866.	[illegible]
Passenger	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	[illegible]

—The news by the Persia has had the [illegible] depressing exchange. Sterling bills are [illegible] taken at 1½ per cent above the rates of [illegible] The following are the prevailing [illegible]:

[illegible]

—Judge Withey, of the District Court in [illegible] sota, has just decided that National Bank [illegible] cannot be taxed. The proceedings were [illegible] by the County Treasurer against certain shares in the National Banks, to enforce the payment of tax levied by local authority. As several [illegible] Judges have decided that National Bank [illegible] are subject to local taxation, the [illegible] be somewhat "mixed."

Our Foreign Exports—The [illegible] Uncertain.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, July [illegible]]

[illegible]

New York, July [illegible]

[illegible] Price Current:

[illegible]

[illegible]

TESTS OF EXPLOSIVES.

Interesting Experiments with Torpedoes in the Oil Wells—Gun-Cotton and Nitro-Glycerine Compared—The Eye Experiment with Non-Explosive Powder.

(From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, July 18.)

[illegible]

(From the London Times.)

[illegible]

A NEW NIAGARA.

[illegible]

A FRIEND COMING.

[illegible]

NASBY.

A Capital Letter.

Mr. Nasby Preaches—The Prodigal Son—An Interruption.

[illegible]

I preached last Sabbath, or rather, tried to, from the parable uv the Prodigal Son. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

[illegible]

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

United States Internal Revenue Officer Arrested for Attempting to Murder his Wife.

(From the Mobile Register, July 15.)

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday—Divorce Suits—Jury Trials—Criminal Cases Appealed—New Suits—General Business.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1866.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Vessel Sales.

The Detroit Tribune of the 19th says the schooner H. C. Winslow, owned by Messrs. Pitman & Wolverton, was sold to E. W. Hudson for $4,500.

New Vessels.

New Vessels.—The schooner Mary Hattie arrived at Detroit yesterday, on her first trip of the season. [illegible] Capt. Wilson of this city commands her.

New Advertisements.

PEAT.

Its History, Location, Formation and Character.

A New Utilization of Bog Lands.

The Value and Use of Peat in its Natural and Manufactured State.

Peat Machines and Manufactories of Fuel Described.

Where Peat is to be Found, and How to Find it.

A NEW TRIUMPH WON FOR ECONOMY.

PEAT—WHAT IS IT?

Analysis, Density, Composition, and Value of Peat.

IRISH, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN PEAT

Condensing Peat—How it is Done—How Much it Costs—Machines and Peat Works at Lexington, Massachusetts, Described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MILL.

Digging, Condensing and Drying the Peat.

The Cost of Making Condensed Peat Fuel, and Cost of Fixtures.

Peat in Westchester County.

THE EUROPEAN METHODS.

The Value of Peat Fuel.

WHERE PEAT IS TO BE FOUND.

CANADA-EAST PEAT FIELDS.

PEAT IN MAINE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PEAT.

Peat in Vermont.

PEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

CONNECTICUT PEAT FIELDS.

New York Resources—A Peat Machine.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c.

THE GREAT WESTERN FIELDS.

Peat as Fuel for Locomotives—Experiments.

A Bed Eighty Feet Deep.

Peat as Compared with Coal.

PEAT FOR GENERATING STEAM.

AN ENGINE TRIAL.

Peat for Iron and Gas Makers and Workers—Peat Charcoal.

INVESTIGATIONS OF PEAT.

THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF JULY 18,

Contains an article of over 3 columns, giving a history of Peat in the United States. With coal at present prices, every consumer is interested in the Peat question. Buy The Weekly Tribune and learn what discoveries have been made. Price, in wrappers ready [illegible]

[illegible] THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., [illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC,

The Great American Diuretic!

Affords immediate relief and effects permanent cures of diseases of the BLADDER, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, in shorter time than any remedy ever discovered.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC,

[illegible]

Indisposition to Exertion, Weak Nerves, Universal Lassitude, Difficulty of Breathing, Wakefulness, Flushing of the Body, Pallid Countenance, Horror of Disease, Loss of Memory, Dryness of the Skin, Loss of Power, Trembling, Pain in the Back, Eruptions of the Face,

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC

[illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC,

[illegible]

The LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Urbana, Ohio.

[illegible]

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER,

EMPIRE SPRING WATER,

COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

[illegible]

CONGRESS WATER

[illegible]

EMPIRE WATER

[illegible]

COLUMBIAN WATER

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First-Class Grocers.

SOLD ONLY AT WHOLESALE BY

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,

Saratoga Springs, [illegible] N.Y.

[illegible]

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from KIDNEY DISEASE, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHEA, &c., when

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

Price only One Dollar. Sold by H. SCOVIL, Agent for Chicago and vicinity.

For the Hair.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S

EMPRESS!

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE,

POUR LES CHEVEUX!

[illegible]

IT IS NOT A DYE!

[illegible]

Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color,

[illegible]

Directions in French and English.

[illegible]

F. L. WALLACE & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N.H.

[illegible]

Packing Boxes.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

NEW AND GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

SPIRAL SPRING BEDS.

LATHROP'S PATENT,

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1866.

[illegible]

S. L. WYMAN & CO.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—

[illegible]

GOOD MUSIC AND ROLLICKING SONGS [illegible]

J. A. POOL,

[illegible]

OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.

[illegible]

CANADA MALT.

[illegible]

EWING UNIVERSITY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Knoxville, Ill.

[illegible]

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CINDER.

[illegible]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR WOODEN BLOCK PAVEMENT.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR EARTHEN WARE SEWERAGE PIPES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Business Cards

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] MEMPHIS, TENN.

[illegible]

HENRY C. REW,

Commission and Shipping Merchant,

[illegible]

Medicinal.

4

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The only known Remedy for
The only known Remedy for
The only known Remedy for

DIABETES,

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury or Painful Urinating.

[illegible]

Physicians and Others

PLEASE NOTICE.

[illegible]

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

[illegible]

A DIURETIC

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY,

[illegible]

For the Satisfaction of All,

[illegible]

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

[illegible]

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

[illegible]

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Genuine Preparations!

[illegible]

THESE PARTIES RESORT

[illegible]

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations,

Fluid Extract Buchu,

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

And Improved Rose Wash.

Established Upwards of 18 Years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

Principal Depots,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican Union voters of Cook County who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress and of asserting and maintaining the right of the people through their representatives in Congress, to fix and determine the condition on which States lately in rebellion shall be permitted to participate in the Government of the United States, are requested to meet at the hereinafter named time and places, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a County Convention, to be held at the Circuit Court room, at Chicago, on Friday, the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock p. m., to choose sixty-two delegates to attend the Republican Union State Convention to be held in

Springfield, Illinois, at 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of August, 1866,

for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of State Treasurer, Congressman at Large, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be voted for at the ensuing State election, in November, 1866, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before the convention.

The convention will consist of one hundred and eighty-six delegates (the same as last County Convention) and will be apportioned among the several towns and wards, as there.

The township primary meetings will be held on Wednesday, July 25th, at the usual places of holding elections, and the polls will be opened at 4 o'clock p. m., and be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m.

The townships will be entitled to the following number of Delegates:

Barrington	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Bloom	[illegible]	Hyde Park	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	Jefferson	[illegible]
Calumet	[illegible]	Lake	[illegible]
Cicero	[illegible]	Lake View	[illegible]
Elk Grove	[illegible]	Lemont	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]	Leyden	[illegible]
Lyons	[illegible]	Maine	[illegible]
New Trier	[illegible]	Niles	[illegible]
Northfield	[illegible]	Orland	[illegible]
Palatine	[illegible]	Palos	[illegible]
Proviso	[illegible]	Rich	[illegible]
Schaumberg	[illegible]	Thornton	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	Worth	[illegible]

The meetings in Evanston and Hyde Park will be held at 7½ o'clock p. m.

The ward primary meetings will be held on Thursday, June 26, instant, at the following places, and polls will be opened at 4 o'clock p. m., and be kept open until 7 o'clock p. m., and the wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First Ward—At the sheriff's office in Court House—thirteen delegates.

Second Ward—Grant House—corner State and Van Buren streets—twelve delegates.

Third Ward—At Gage House, corner Twelfth and State streets—nine delegates.

Fourth Ward—At [illegible] House, corner State and Twenty-second streets—seven delegates.

Fifth Ward—[illegible]

Sixth Ward—At Gussenhauser's land office, Canal street—[illegible] delegates.

Seventh Ward—At Fenn's saloon, corner of Union and Twelfth streets—six delegates.

Eighth Ward—At the southeast corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets—three delegates.

Ninth Ward—At the Skating Park, corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets—eight delegates.

Tenth Ward—At Erring House, corner of Washington and Clinton streets—thirteen delegates.

Eleventh Ward—At Bean's saloon, corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets—eight delegates.

Twelfth Ward—At Bucher's saloon, 220 Milwaukee avenue—six delegates.

Thirteenth Ward—At Fair's saloon, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue—four delegates.

Fourteenth Ward—At Fritz Frillman's saloon, corner of Wells and Division streets—six delegates.

Fifteenth Ward—At Turner's Hall, Clark street, near Chicago avenue—nine delegates.

Sixteenth Ward—At North Market Hall—eleven delegates.

The following persons will act as Inspectors at the Ward Primary Meetings:

First Ward—George W. Smith, J. C. Knickerbocker, J. Plumm.

Second Ward—S. C. Blake, August Schell, Ald. Carter.

Third Ward—C. G. Wicker, Jos. Pollock, Peter Wolf.

Fourth Ward—J. N. Barker, George Scoville, W. F. Comstock.

Fifth Ward—P. F. Halloed, Wm. Roberts, John Raber.

Sixth Ward—W. C. Deakman, H. B. Bager, Chas. Rice.

Seventh Ward—Avery Moore, Christ. Tegtmeyer, Chas. Loding.

Eighth Ward—R. M. Guilford, A. J. Knisley, M. L. Frisbee.

Ninth Ward—Ald. Woodard, Ald. Talcott, Geo. W. Newcomb.

Tenth Ward—Joseph Wilde, A. Salsbury, U. Lochbieler.

Eleventh Ward—Moses Gray, Henry Ackhoff, G. Lawrence.

Twelfth Ward—W. Gastfield, L. F. Watt, H. Felsenthal.

Thirteenth Ward—Geo. Fischer, Fred. Harding, F. Pensinger.

Fourteenth Ward—John B. Batten, R. Engle, P. Stemmuller.

Fifteenth Ward—Iver Lawson, Samuel Shackford, N. S. Gelsen.

Sixteenth Ward—S. S. Whitney, S. Clarke, C. F. Linsonore.

H. M. SHEPARD,
W. F. BRECKER,
SAM'L MC GITEE,
H. S. HEBFORD,
R. W. KEEGHLEY,
Cook County Republican Cent. Com.

Chicago, July 19, 1866.

THE CITY.

BUILDING is going on in all directions very largely. The city is filling up more rapidly than ever, notwithstanding the fact that "all the world is out of town." Of course rents are enormous, and bid (to say) to be more so.

THE SAND FLIES were almost innumerable yesterday. To quote the language of a veracious chronicler, "You might have picked up bushels of them round the water works." Fortunately they do not live long, but then they give place to their musical brethren, the mosquitoes, who are still greater bores.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Snyder, Private Secretary of Governor Oglesby; Hon. E. Peck and family, Washington City; General J. H. Simpson, U. S. A., and family; Hon. J. B. Grinnell and Judge Drury, Iowa; Hon. D. L. Phillips and Hon. O. M. Hatch, Springfield; General R. M. McIlvain, Minnesota; D. P. Rhodes, Esq., Cleveland, are stopping at the Tremont House.

PHILADELPHIA VISITORS.—The following gentlemen, constituting the Committee on Fire and Trust, of the Common Council of Philadelphia, are expected to visit our city shortly: Messrs. George W. Nichols, John Barcelay, George W. Mackarie, Joseph R. Hancock, William Palmer, Daniel Stockham, William B. Stockley, David Cramer, James Zimmerman, John Farrive, Samuel Carver, Abraham Edwards and Samuel Nobody.

PRESBYTERIAN INSTALLATION.—Rev. D. C. Marquis having accepted the call to the pastorate of the North Presbyterian Church, located on Cass street, at the corner of Indiana street, will be installed to-morrow evening, with the following exercises, commencing at 7½ o'clock: Sermon by Rev. Dr. Humphrey; charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. Lord, and charge to the people by Rev. W. W. Harsha. The sermon to-morrow morning in this church will be preached by Rev. Mr. Marquis.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR WORKING GIRLS.—An adjourned meeting of the ladies interested in the boarding house for working girls will be held in the parlor of the boarding house, No. 220 West Madison street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All who are interested in the enterprise are invited to attend. A matron has been procured, and so much of the furnishing completed that it will be opened for boarders on Monday next.

GERMAN IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.—We have already mentioned [illegible] highly successful course [illegible] German given by Prof. Campbell at Bryant & Stratton's College in this city. In accordance with many requests Prof. Campbell has decided to open an evening class for the instruction of parties not members of the College. The first lesson will be given on Tuesday evening next at half past seven o'clock. Application may be made from six to seven in the evening, at Room 37 Larmon Block.

FIRST NATIONAL OIL COMPANY.—The advertisement of this company on our first page indicates so [illegible] for investment in oil stock, in [illegible] the claims of the First National Oil Company of Chicago. [illegible]

NATIONAL SAENGERFEST.—The Concordia Saengerbund of this city, numbering about one hundred, under the leadership of Otto Lob, will leave Chicago on Monday morning next to attend the great National Saengerfest, to be held at Louisville on Tuesday. [illegible]

THE FATAL FIGHT ON THE "PESHTIGO."

Inquest on the Body of the Mate, McCambridge—Details of the Affray—A Fearful Encounter.

THE SURVIVOR EXONERATED BY THE JURY.

The stabbing affray which occurred on Thursday evening on board the bark "Peshtigo," as reported in our issue of yesterday, appears to have been one of the most desperate encounters between two men which has ever been witnessed. The fight lasted not more than three minutes, yet in that brief space one of the combatants received no less than twenty-seven horrible wounds, while the other was killed. The circumstances which led to the scuffle may be narrated briefly as follows: The mate of the "Peshtigo," Pat. McCambridge, who was said to be slightly intoxicated, hired a sailor named William Moore on Thursday afternoon. After partaking of sundry glasses of beer together, both proceeded to the vessel which they boarded in the evening just prior to her being towed out of the river. The mate would seem to have been somewhat excited, and used harsh language toward Moore, and a quarrel arose which was set at rest by the captain. Soon after, however, it was renewed by McCambridge, who went up to Moore, while the latter was performing his duty, and struck him on the head. A fierce conflict ensued. The mate drew forth a sheath knife, which fortunately was broken at the point, and stabbed Moore repeatedly in the back and in the chest, until the body was dreadfully mutilated. The sailor was driven to madness by the vehemence of the attack, and while defending himself, seems to have almost lost consciousness. The mate shouted to him to "cut" and at the same moment Moore produced a knife and struck his assailant two deadly blows in the chest. The mate fell back dead, pierced through the most vital part of the body. Moore was conveyed to the North Market Hall, where he lies in a very precarious state, although strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Wagner held an inquest yesterday forenoon on the body of McCambridge, at the North Market Hall, when the whole facts relating to the affray were elicited in the evidence we give below. The first witness examined was Andrew Kelly, a seaman on board the "Peshtigo," who, on being sworn, testified as follows:

When the vessel towed away from the dock about nine o'clock in the evening we were called aft to the poop to make the mizzen. I saw William Moore and the mate in a scuffle. We were about a mile out on the lake. Moore knocked the mate down and I lent a hand to lift Moore off the mate when I saw him using his hands backward and forward on the other. The captain told Moore to go and mind his business, and ordered the mate to get sail on the ship. Captain McDonnell, John Connors and I, were lowering the center board, when I heard the mate saying "cut, cut," after which I saw him fall on the deck. [illegible] I was standing about five yards from them. About ten minutes elapsed between the first scuffle between them and the second. I did not hear any words pass between them during the scuffle.

CAPTAIN JAMES M'DONNELL

James McDonnell was next examined. He testified as follows:

I am captain of the bark "Peshtigo." I knew the deceased, Patrick McCambridge, the first mate of the vessel. I started to tow out about half past 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, was towing out stern foremost; I was on the poop. William Moore came on board after dark along with the mate. The first I saw of the scuffle was Moore on the top of the mate, struggling [illegible] on the poop. This was when we were abreast of the North Pier. I pulled Moore off the mate and told him to go to his work and told the mate to do the same. He said he would. I could not say if they were fighting or not; I did not see a blow struck. Immediately after they were separated, I saw the mate extend his arms and cry to Moore, "cut, cut." I told the mate, who was standing at the poop, that I would have no more of this. He said he would go and get sail on the vessel. I did not see anything more until some one came and told me the mate was dead. I then stopped the tug. The mate had been drinking a little that evening. I could not say if the other man had been drinking or not. I did not see any blows struck or knives used. Have known the mate for twelve years. He was a peaceable man except when he had liquor.

WILLIAM MOORE.

William Moore, the sailor who inflicted the fatal wound was then subjected to an examination. On being sworn and interrogated he deposed:

I am a sailor. I was employed on the bark "Peshtigo." I was hired yesterday and went on board for the first time about seven o'clock in the evening. I was in company with the mate and another man whose name I don't know. I have sailed with the mate two years ago. I don't know whether he knew me or not. He hired me on North Water street, and we went to a saloon and had two glasses of beer. The mate was not sober. I had only drank four or five glasses. The vessel was lying at the lumber yards near the North Pier.

We went aboard, and after a while—about fifteen minutes—he came and I had a few words. He was blowing about something, and I said something back, when he said he was not speaking to me, and told me to go about my work. I did so, and when the tug towed us out, I went to hoist the mizzen. The mate then came up and struck me on the head. No words had passed before the blow. There were two or three of the men standing near us at the time. We then clinched, and both of us went down. The Captain then came up and separated us, telling me to go about my work, which I did. A few minutes afterwards I went forward on the port side, when the mate met me there and went right at me. He commenced cutting me with a knife which he had. After cutting me several times I found I was getting weak and all cut up, and then I jumped at him and he fell. I had a knife in my pocket, but I could not say whether I used it or not. The Captain came forward and said, "You d—d s—n of a b—h what have you done?" I said "nothing," and some of the men then told me to go down below. I went down and came up again. I did not see the mate then, and have not seen him since. I must have been badly cut but I did not know it at the time. I only know my arm was cut before we clinched. I cannot recollect how I defended myself or whether I used a knife or not.

[Witness was here shown a knife covered with blood which had been found on the deck about the middle of the vessel near the mainmast.]

That is not my knife. My knife was not so large as that. The last scuffle only lasted a few minutes. I did not see any of the boys round us at that time.

JOHN S. JONES.

John S. Jones, a sailor, gave the following testimony:

I am a sailor on the bark "Peshtigo." I have served on the bark for nine days. I knew the mate, Pat. McCambridge, for ten or twelve years. The first I knew of the scuffle, we were giving out the tow line to the tug. After we had towed out, I took a turn at the line, and asked the tug if he had got enough. [illegible] I was under the impression that the mate mistook me for Moore, and when Moore went down on deck to go aft, the mate took hold of him by the sleeve and told him to go aft and make the main staysail fast. Some words passed between them and Moore went aft. I then went aft to the halyards. Soon after this, while Moore and some others were making the mizzen, the mate came and asked if all hands were aft. Some one replied they were all aft, and the mate then came up and struck Moore with his fist. Moore clinched him and threw him down. The captain came and separated them, and told Moore to go and attend to his work, he also said to the mate he did not want any trouble aboard the vessel. The mate went forward and going out to make the jib on her, when Moore and one Connors came forward to the jib halyards. Moore was going aft to the centre-board with the rest of the crew, when the mate jumped on him. I saw them both as they were going along each other. I did not see any weapon in their hands, it was so dark. The mate stepped back a few feet and said "cut, cut," and then fell down. This all took place in the course of a few minutes. I looked at the mate a few minutes after he fell, and felt his pulse, which was beating. He died in a few minutes after.

Several other sailors gave testimony which corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. J. R. Goss, the City Physician, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, described the nature and extent of the wounds, one of which had caused instant death.

THE VERDICT—"SELF DEFENCE."

The jury brought in a verdict that the deceased, Patrick McCambridge, came to his death from wounds inflicted by a sharp instrument at the hands of William Moore, and that Moore was acting at the time in self-defence.

The deceased leaves behind him a wife and four children, all of whom are quite young.

A CANADIAN MERCHANT SOLD.

An Admirer, Friend, Chaperone and Thief.

On the corner of Brock and Ontario streets, in the quiet and retired village of Kingston, Canada West, for several years past has stood the store of Elliott & Moorehouse, who are dealers in "flour, feed, grain, seed, provisions, groceries, etc." The building still remains, but its occupants have departed. A few weeks since they disposed of their stock in trade and migrated to the land of Uncle Sam, where Fenian raids are unknown. They reached this city on Thursday last, and registered themselves at the Matteson House. After partaking of dinner, the young men retired to the billiard room in the basement. Both being well versed in the game, their playing attracted a large crowd of spectators around the table. Among those looking on was a young and handsomely dressed man who became enthusiastic over the game and declared that he had never seen better [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Streets and Sidewalks—Bridewell—The Fire Limits—A Vote Thereon—No Change to be Made—Cows, Steam, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the Council Chamber, His Honor the Mayor in the chair. There were also present Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kenn, Finucan, Hatch, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Shackford, Lawson, Clark and O'Sullivan; also Walter Kimball, Esq., City Comptroller.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved a suspension of the rules in order to receive certain recommendations from the Board of Public Works. The motion prevailed.

SIDEWALKS.

A communication was received from the Board to the effect that in many cases the width of the sidewalk is too great, considering the width of the roadway. The communication enclosed an ordinance requiring that in streets fifty feet wide and under sixty-six feet, the sidewalk shall be ten feet in width, instead of twelve, as heretofore, and that in streets under fifty feet in width, the sidewalk shall be seven feet wide, instead of nine.

STRAIGHTENING OF STREETS.

A communication was received from Alderman Proudfoot, requesting the Board of Public Works to report, by the first meeting of the Council in October, what streets in the city should be straightened and opened. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

A communication was received from Ald. Ackhoff enclosing an ordinance requiring the several railroad companies to maintain flagmen with red flags by day, and lanterns with red lights by night, at all crossings in the city where they may be deemed necessary; said flagmen to remain at all intersections of the track with horse railway tracks until the horse cars have stopped running, or as much longer as the Committee on Railways may consider proper. Referred to the Committee on Railways.

THE BRIDEWELL.

A proposal was received from Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., as an agent, offering to sell to the city for bridewell purposes, at $275 an acre, a forty acre tract of land, situated west of the city limits, about fifty rods from the plank road, and eighty rods from the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Referred to Committee on Bridewell.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Fire and Water, relative to the proposed modification of the ordinance fixing the fire limits in the South and North Divisions of the city, were then taken up, and Ald. D'Wolf continued his speech on the question before the house—the passage of the minority report.

[illegible]

The call was not sustained—ayes, 7; noes, 21.

Considerable discussion then ensued upon the excellencies or defects of the two ordinances, after which Ald. Wilmarth called the previous question.

The motion prevailed, and the vote on the passage of the ordinance embraced in the minority report was then taken.

The following is the ordinance in question:

An ordinance amending sections one, three, four and seven of chapter nine of "An ordinance for revising and consolidating the general ordinances of the City of Chicago," passed October 23d, 1863.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago*: viz, All that part of the South Division embraced within the following limits shall be known as the fire limits of said division, to wit: Beginning at the centre of the Chicago River at its junction with the lake, thence southerly along the lake shore to the centre of Twelfth street; thence west on the centre of said street to the centre of State street; thence north on the centre of said street to the centre of Harrison street; thence west on the centre of said street to the west line of lot No. 16, in block 100, school section; thence north on said west line, and parallel with Sherman street, to about the centre of block 90, school section; thence northerly on said west line of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of said block, and continuing north parallel with Sherman street, to the centre of Adams street; thence east on the centre of said street to the centre of the Chicago River; thence down the Chicago River to the place of beginning; provided, where said line divides any lot, the whole lot shall be deemed part of the fire limits.

SEC. 2. All that part of the North Division of said city, embraced within the following limits, shall be known as the fire limits of the North Division, to wit: Beginning at the centre of the Chicago River at its intersection with Wells street; thence north on the centre of said street to the middle of the west line of block 9 in Newberry's Addition to Chicago; thence east through the centre of said block, and continuing east in the alley through blocks 4, 3, 2 and 1, in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, to the centre of North State street; thence south in the centre of said street to the centre of the river; thence in the centre of said river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. Wooden buildings within the fire limits may be raised, with or without brick or stone foundations, to a point not exceeding eighteen inches above the established grade of the nearest sidewalk, and may be moved in any direction on the lot upon which they may stand. They shall not be enlarged, but may be altered or repaired with wooden materials, and proper bow windows and fronts may be constructed.

SEC. 4. The provisions of Division Fourth of Section Four of said ordinance shall not apply to the new passenger railroad depot now being built south of Van Buren street, and between Griswold and Sherman streets.

SEC. 5. So much and such parts of sections one, three and seven of the ordinance to which this is an amendment as conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed. All penalties provided in said chapter nine for any violation of said sections shall apply to violations to said sections as hereby amended.

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

The ordinance was voted down by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Carter, D'Wolf, Finucan, Hatch, Woodard, Bixby, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Franzen, Clark, O'Sullivan—13.

Noes—Ald. Cox, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kenn, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Holden, Proudfoot, Shackford, Lawson—15.

Absent—Ald. Huntley, Ruh, Engel, Wallwork—4.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.

The question then recurred upon the majority report which recommended that the fire limits be left as they now exist under the old ordinance. The report was adopted by ayes 15, noes 13.

SIDE-TRACK.

The report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of the passage of an ordinance authorizing Charles Hel's & Bros. to lay down and operate a side-track on Stewart avenue, from Twelfth street to the Chicago and Joliet Railroad track, was then taken from the table.

Ald. Talcott moved the passage of the ordinance.

The motion prevailed. Ayes 21; noes 6.

THE COW ORDINANCE.

The majority and minority reports of the committee on the cow ordinance were next taken from the table.

Ald. Barrett moved the adoption of the minority report which provided that the cow limits in the South Division should be east of State street, as far south as Fourteenth street and west of State street as far south as Harrison street. The motion was lost.

Ald. Wicker moved that the limit in the South Division be Twelfth street.

Ald. Lawrence moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion prevailed.

SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND STREET A COW PASTURE.

The majority report which brought the limits from Thirty-first street to Twenty-second street was then voted upon, and the ordinance was passed by ayes 19; noes 8.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The order offered by Ald. Holden authorizing the purchase for school purposes of certain lots in Ellis, for the University [illegible] Chicago; in Walsh and McSweeny's subdivision of the S. E. half of Section 28, 7, 39, North Range 14 E. and in or about the centre of Section 28, Township 39, North Range 14 East, was then taken from the table.

Ald. Woodard moved the passage of the order. The motion prevailed—ayes, 26; noes, 1.

Ald. Proudfoot, at 10:45 p. m., moved to adjourn until Monday night. The motion was lost—ayes, 13; noes, 13.

STEAM ON THE STREETS.

Ald. Woodard moved the passage of a resolution inviting the West Side Railway Company to try steam on their cars on Madison street for a time not exceeding one week.

Pending the discussion on the resolution the Council adjourned until Monday evening.

ARREST OF A MONTREAL FORGER.

He is Committed to Jail—Frauds to the Amount of $20,000.

A day or two since Chicago was visited by John Jones, Esq., paying teller in the Molson Bank at Montreal. He was despatched to this city to look up the whereabouts of one John Paxton, who, up to early in the spring of 1866, had been one of the firm of Paxton Brothers, [illegible] at Montreal. Upon his arrival here Mr. Jones began to consider the best method of finding Paxton, and in a whimsical mood looked in the City Directory. He was not a little surprised to learn therein the precise location of Paxton, and yesterday noon caused his arrest at his residence on Arnold street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, upon the charge of complicity in the forgery of two promissory notes, purporting to be given by [illegible]

... tough remodeling in the [illegible] at the hands of Wegler, Jones & Arnold, and been refitted with magnificent furniture by Ross Fredia. There will also be found combined, the "sur sources of comfort, a share, facility and security in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

The Loss of the Schooner Coquette.

We have some details of the loss of the "Coquette" and a portion of her crew, additional to those reported in our columns of Thursday last. The following are the particulars:

The schooner "Coquette" left Chicago on Tuesday morning for Manitowoc, with eight tons of pig iron on board as ballast. She met with no rough weather until she had reached a point about thirty miles east and a little north of Kenosha, early in the evening, when a dense mist seemed to cover the lake above, carrying a heavy black cloud which bore down on the doomed craft with fearful rapidity. All her canvas was immediately taken in and every preparation made to receive the approaching storm. The squall struck the vessel full upon her broadside, and she was at once thrown on her beam ends. The concussion burst off the forward hatch, which soon caused the hold to fill with such a volume of water that the iron slid forward and the vessel began to sink very rapidly.

Fortunately the small boat became unfastened from the davits and dropped into the lake, and into this two of the survivors at once sprang for safety and cut loose from the sinking craft. The owner of the vessel asked to be taken on board, and his request was complied with. The remainder of the crew, the captain and three men, refused to leave the vessel, fearing to trust themselves in a yawl already half filled with water. When last seen the captain and one of the men were standing upon the stern of the vessel, while the mate was clinging to a hatch in the water. The fourth had disappeared. For nine long hours those in the boat drifted about upon the boisterous waters, sometimes in the boat, at others clinging to the keel, until their cries brought to their assistance the crew of the schooner Falcon, by which vessel they were brought to this city, after having been made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

The names of the saved are, Mr. Saunders, the owner, a resident of Green Bay; Wm. H. Hackett, son of Capt. E. D. Hackett, and Joan Miller. Those drowned were, Capt. Patrick Leigh, Robert Scott, a mate; an unknown sailor who went from Chicago for that trip; and the cook, who was only known as Frank. Capt. Leigh and Robert Scott both resided in Milwaukee, where both leave wives and children to sorrow over their sudden loss. The The "Coquette" was originally from Canada, and was purchased by our Government to furnish supplies to the light houses on the lakes. After sustaining several accidents, she went ashore about two years ago upon Plum Island, in Green Bay. She was subsequently raised, rebuilt and refitted, and was considered as good as new. She was valued at $9,000, and is believed to have been fully insured.

Discovery—Telescopic.

Every one knows that the great telescope at the Chicago University is the most powerful in the world. It has been expected that when put into operation its discoveries would be of the utmost importance. The telescope is now at work, and a street rumor asserts that a great sign has been seen and interpreted.

It not exactly hung in the heavens, it is hung upon the corner of McCormick's Marble Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and reads:

"REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC."

The meaning is, that one will find it a good place to buy a Chickering Piano, or a fine Organ or Melodeon.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—The "Ice Witch" will be repeated to-day, both at matinee and in the evening.

MUSEUM.—"Victims, or the Follies of a Day," will be repeated afternoon and evening.

THE MENAGERIE closed a short but successful season here last evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a man named Fitzgerald, who was employed at the gravel pits of the Michigan Southern Railroad, suddenly fell sick from severe pains in the stomach. One of his fellow laborers assisted him into a wagon and went in search of the County Agent. Coming to the office of that gentleman, the man found only a deputy, who said he could render no assistance, but advised him to go to the Mayor of the city. To the Mayor accordingly the good Samaritan went with his sick charge; but the Mayor could render no assistance in the case, and referred him to Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase, like the other Levites, advised him to apply to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company. As a last resort the man betook himself to the Michigan Southern Company, but here he met with a similar reception and was refused to [illegible] else. Meanwhile the poor man in the wagon had died. There was no more need for helping him. The well-meaning friend conveyed the remains to the North Market Hall, where an inquest was held by Coroner Wagner, the jury returning a verdict that the deceased died from some unknown disease. Fitzgerald was a stranger in the city, having only arrived a few days ago from Providence, R. I., where his parents reside.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A COLORED MAN.—Yesterday morning as a young colored man named Bishop Hardy, an employe in Holden's stone yard, on the South Branch, was passing along Canal street on the way to his work, he was attacked by four Irishmen at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets. One of the ruffians, named David Lynch attempted to take Hardy's apron from him, when the latter jerked loose his hold upon the garment and started to run away. Thereupon the four Greeks began stoning him—one of the missiles thrown by Lynch striking him on the left temple, cutting a frightful gash, from which the blood flowed profusely, covering his shirt and face with gore. Another of the missiles struck him on the hand, cutting it severely, though not breaking any bones. The chief assailant, Lynch, was soon after taken into custody, and when brought before Justice Sturtevant, attempted to explain his conduct by stating that the colored man called him names when he seized the African. The ruffian was fined $10 and costs.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—At a recent meeting of the "Union Veteran Relief Association," on Thursday evening, 19th inst., it was

Resolved, That this Association, in common with kindred societies, has observed with much interest the position taken by the friends of the defenders of our common country in their efforts to secure the passage through Congress of a bill for the equalization of bounties.

It was also

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to express the deep sense of respect and gratitude of the Association for the efforts already made by our honorable representatives in Congress, and to humbly, yet earnestly, urge further and continued effort to the end that the bill alluded to may be carried through the Senate and become a law prior to the adjournment of the present Congress.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.—Mr. J. C. Slocum, well and favorably known to many of our citizens, left his lodgings at the [illegible] noon and has not been seen since eight o'clock that evening. Being a man of temperate and regular habits, his continued disappearance causes considerable anxiety, and his friends are apprehensive that he may have been foully dealt with, as it is known that he had a considerable sum of money on his person.

LOCAL MATTERS.

No Lady's Toilet-Table is Complete without that delightful perfume, Tallman & Collins's Egyptian Calla.

Notice.—All those wishing to hire men, no matter what business, can be furnished free of charge at Room 6, Lind's Block, corner Market and Randolph streets.

Every Stationer and Newsdealer should have one of those stationers' stamps, now patented and improved, for initials, monograms, pet names, &c. Price $12.50. O. M. BABCOCK & Co., No. 23 Reynolds Block, Chicago.

The Law of balance—By thoroughly understanding this law, and exercising and living agreeably thereto, we gain health and strength, and consequently happiness.

In the proper and full exercise of every muscle, we develop the whole system and gain elasticity and spirits, [illegible]

Experience and [illegible] abundantly show that heavy and straining gymnastic [illegible] often fail of benefiting, and many frames are [illegible] ruined.

We have now in our city a Professor who comes highly recommended, and with introductions from ladies and gentlemen who have been greatly benefited by his instructions and treatment.

He is at present engaged in teaching a class of gentlemen, and all who feel interested can receive further information by addressing "S. S.," Tribune office.

Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, extracts corns without pain, ingrowing nails cured. Dr. K. has operated on the feet sixteen years in Boston and Chicago. Rooms for ladies. Office 113 Clark street.

Mr. Alonzo Seaman, of Paw-Paw, Mich., writes: "In washing sheep I took cold and it settled in the cords of my legs, rendering it painful and difficult to walk. I called a physician and used various liniments, etc., to no effect. I applied one of Herrick's Kid Plasters to the calf of each leg, and was entirely cured in ten days." Price 25 cents. Sold by all dealers. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago, Ill., Agents.

"What makes everybody happy"? said a Sunday School teacher to his class. "Tebbetts Physiological Hair Regenerator, for mother says so," was the quick reply of a little six years old, not very devotional. It is certainly delightful, really perfumed, restores gray hair, prevents its falling off, gives it a vigorous growth, keeps the scalp clean, and has no equal in the world. SMITH & DWYER, agents. Sold everywhere.

Every day adds to the wonderful [illegible]

TORNADO AND THE LIGHTNING.

How the Wind Blew Nobody Good Up Town—Maggie Mitchell in a Tight Place—Lowe's Balloon on the Rampage—A General Blow-Out—Forty Eye Knocked Down—One Only Hurt—The United States (Balloon) Gone to Smash.

[From the New York Times, July 19th.]

The peculiarities of the weather usually afford material for good-humored raillery to those whose business it is to "write it up," and so long as its effects are seen only in a cessation of hostilities among the bulls and bears of Broad street, or in the occasional eccentricities of some people elsewhere, the theme is one legitimate enough for the exercise of the small wit of reporters, and they do well to work the field, for it needs developing, but when men and women are being stricken down in the street as by a plague, and when even the shelter of one's roof is not security against sickness or death from the intense heat, the subject ceases to be a merry one. The column and a half devoted in yesterday's *Times* to the record of deaths and prostration from *coup de soleil* was sufficiently alarming to nervous people to make them pray earnestly, however long out of practice, for a change of weather, and it is only because the weather has changed that we dare to write even cheerfully about it. Anent this praying for a change of weather, there is a story told of two sailors, who, cast away at sea, had managed to preserve their lives for a few hours upon a raft, but being without food, the storm still raging, and no land in sight, they gave up hope, and concluded that it was time to pray, which one of them is said to have done in this fashion:

"Oh Lord! look down with an eye of compassion upon two poor devils afloat! We're not like the land lubbers who worry you every day; we never bothered you before since we were babies, and you'll never hear from us again if you'll only save us just this once, oh Lord!"

Never for a moment venturing to hint that there is any such moral obliquity in this Christian community, it is true withal that this hot spell brought a quantity of prayers out of people not addicted to that kind of elocution. Whether as a result of this eleventh-hour repentance or not, the comforting breeze which heralded in the morning yesterday was the most welcome visitor New York has known for many years. Indeed, it might be said, without fear of contradiction, that its presence gave more universal joy than did any great or long-talked-of event in our memory, not excepting that visit of the Prince of Wales, when, as a marriageable young man, he awoke the palpitations of fair bosoms in Fifth avenue, or, as a young person of very small brain he stirred to enthusiasm the [illegible] he roused the loyalty which might have starved at home had it not come here to be better fed, or as a sensation when he occasioned the spontaneous combustion of the crowd generally.

It was a g-l-o-r-i-o-u-s breeze, and everybody congratulated every other body when they met on the stairs or on the street. Windows were thrown open and Venetian blinds flung to the wall; carpets might fade or curtains swallow the dust, but the breeze must have its way.

Such was the immense relief, although the thermometer had not yet got under ninety degrees in the shade, that we even saw grave business men shake each other convulsively by the hand in Crook's bar-room, exclaiming, "I say, old fellow, this is jolly; let's have another—." This conversation was overheard on passing through from Nassau to Printing House square. It is convenient to pass that way sometimes. It is a near cut. This explanation may be considered superfluous, but everybody does not know that reporters never drink in business hours. Let the whole world grow wise.

THE TORNADO.

About noon huge piles of clouds began to rear themselves to windward in fantastic shapes along the horizon from east to west. As they approached the zenith the breeze freshened considerably until near 2 o'clock, when there was a sudden lull, followed by a vivid stream of light—the first flash of the impending battle. The thunder peal had scarcely rolled away when the wind came down with terrible energy, doing more sweeping in a breathing time than the Board of Health have been able to screw out of the Commissioners of Streets in a month. Up town the sight was truly startling. From the Park gate at which the writer stood when the tornado first struck the Island it seemed that our Empire City had suddenly met the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, which God forbid whether she deserve it or no. The electric fire seemed, verily, to rain down upon her, so incessant were the flashes rushing in forked lines from zenith to nadir, and as the wind tore northward the dust arose in dense brown clouds, wheeling and towering like the smoke of a conflagration.

On it came as if a wall of cloud which might at any moment burst and disclose within its boundaries a burning city. On came the tornado, wrenching off window-shutters, rolling over ash-barrels, whirling up awnings, wrenching the roofs of plebeian shanties, when it caught hold of the vulgar things, chasing human nature in every direction in search of shelter, and causing a state of commotion along the avenues generally as would have been highly edifying to professors of dancing and calisthenics, or to the witty person who said lately that since the last improvement in hoop-skirts, we saw much more of polite society.

A BALLOON IN ITS DEATH FLURRY.

The writer had been invited to partake of a few mouthfuls of fresh air with some friends in the car of Lowe's balloon, a thousand feet or so above highwater level. He had gone up to the amphitheatre early in the afternoon, in time, as he supposed, for his aerated lunch. He found, however, that owing to certain eccentricities of the conveyance which was to bring him to the sky-parlor, it was thought prudent to postpone the trip, and to be contented with Delmonico's balloon-punch and another peculiarity of that season which develops itself in pie. There had been three ascents before the writer arrived, in one of which—the last one of the morning—Miss Maggie Mitchell had distinguished herself in *deux temps* with Harry Leslie—not on the tight rope, by any means. She went up with him, accompanied by an old lady relative. Things in the upper air, however, got even too stirring for Maggie, as the premonitory symptoms of the coming hurricane began to show themselves. Leslie, who is a skillful aeronaut, gave the signal for return, and the cables were hauled in and the balloon landed in safety, not, however, before taking the top off a flag-staff at one end of the amphitheatre and tipping the car against the roof of the building. Leslie says Miss Mitchell is a trump, whatever that means. When they came tilting against the flag-staff and bump against the amphitheatre, "What shall I do, what shall I do, Harry?" said Maggie. "Hold me tight," said Harry, and so she did. They were hauled in safely as before stated, nobody was frightened but the venerable lady aforesaid, who, to see what she saw might well afford to pay her dollar and a pennorth or two of fright. After this somewhat dangerous descent it was concluded to make the balloon fast for the day, and she was secured, as is customary when the wind blows high, with ten one-inch cables firmly secured to the platform by ring and bolt.

The writer, modest in most things, dares to plead to a fair allowance of self-conceit on the subject of weather, most people are precocious in his way. Those French philosophers, for instance, who promised us a cool Summer, and told us the reason why. Theirs was a scientific self-conceit.

The writer's, however, is only natural. He does not say anything more. He only claims that when he says it's going to blow, it blows. He does not say it is "because the equilibrium of the atmosphere has been disturbed by the generation of moderate quantities of caloric and eccentricity," but he says that "when big clouds rise behind the wind after a hot spell, then look out for squalls"—and he looks out for squalls, and they come. If the philosophers said it the other way, there would be a dead calm for a month; just as after telling you that owing to the prevalence of extraordinary fields of ice in the extreme Polar regions, we were sure to have a cool summer, and on proof the thermometer passes up to 104° in the shade.

There is a growing contempt for weather prophets of all kinds, which augurs badly for the almanac makers. If you want to preserve your character for sanity, don't presume to know more than an old cow, who [illegible]

... and head were badly contused; his hands, as those of the other men, were badly cut up with the ropes, but happily this is the sum of his ills. When last seen he was doing his share at a "blow out" which was given to the wounded after the "blow up."

Shortly after the tornado ceased, the men who had followed the balloon through the torrent of rain into the Park, returned, bearing the remnants of the erratic globe like lesser atlases, upon their shoulders, thoroughly drenched and battered by the storm. As they marched in, carrying the sections of the huge wilted thing, they looked as if they had found a monstrous whale in his native element, skinned him, and brought away his hide in triumph.

Four or five days it is supposed will set all to rights, as all of the balloon has been recovered but the gas. The man who went to look for that has not come back, and they don't mean to wait for him.

HORSE STEALING—A FRANK ADMISSION.—A person of moral appearance, giving his name as George Owens, was charged in the Police Court with the theft of a horse, wagon and pair of harness. With a frankness which was certainly refreshing, if not over wise, the prisoner stated that he was guilty of the crime charged, and proceeded to give all the particulars. He said that he borrowed a horse and wagon from S. S. Jewett's livery stable at Kenosha, Wisconsin, about the 1st of July or latter part of June. With this conveyance he came to Chicago, arriving here on the third inst., and on that day he sold the entire establishment to Conrad Metzger of No. 246 Michigan street. Since then he has been living on the proceeds of the sale. Metzger at this point continued the story. He disposed of the property to a man on Canal street, and that purchaser soon resold to a third party. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Jewett came to Chicago, and with the aid of the police found the horse and wagon. The last owner was arrested on the charge of larceny, but he showing that he had bought the property was discharged, and purchaser No. 2 was taken into custody. No. 2 got out of his difficulty by showing that Metzger sold to him. Thereupon witness was arrested, but he showing owners' bill of sale also escaped, but was obliged to repurchase the property and hand it over to Mr. Jewett. Thus the matter stood until yesterday afternoon, when happening to meet Owens on the street he handed him over to officer S. Y. Prince, of the Health Department. The prisoner's bail was fixed at $1,000, and in default of that sum he was committed to the county jail.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, July 20.

MONEY.

The money market remains easy at 4@5 per cent on call, with supply largely in excess of demand.

GOLD.

[illegible] Cash gold is getting scarcer and has been loaned to-day at 1-32@¼ per cent premium, but chiefly at a lower rate.

EXCHANGE.

The market for exchange is very dull, and lower rates were accepted to-day by the leading bankers.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government Securities were dull and weak this afternoon. The following were the closing prices: U. S. registered, 1881, [illegible]; U. S. Coupons, 1881, [illegible]; U. S. 5-20s, [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

After Second Board the stock market was steady in the long room, and the great feature was the sale of 3,000 shares of Michigan Southern at 82. At the last open Board the market was generally steady. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: Ohio Certificates, [illegible]; Canton, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Hudson River, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Illinois Central scrip, [illegible]; Ex-dividend Cleveland & Pittsburgh, [illegible]; Cleveland & Toledo, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

Market quiet.

Prints—Allen's, [illegible]; Amoskeag, [illegible]; Arnold's, [illegible]; Dunnell's, [illegible]; Empire, [illegible]; Freeman, [illegible]; Garner & Co., [illegible].

Corset Jeans—Bates, [illegible]; Laconia, [illegible]; Naumkeag, [illegible].

Standard Dress Shirts—No. 212, [illegible]; No. 432, [illegible]; No. 563, [illegible].

Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., [illegible]; Goldsmith, Hoffman & Co.'s patent perspiration proof Byron, [illegible]; Shakespeare, [illegible]; cuffs, [illegible].

Brown Drills—Scott Mills, [illegible]; Pepperell, [illegible]; Stark [illegible]; Winthrop, [illegible].

Denims—Arkwright brown, [illegible]; Arkwright blue, [illegible]; Amoskeag, [illegible]; Boston brown, [illegible]; Boston Manufacturing Company, [illegible].

Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, [illegible] [illegible] do Empress Trail, [illegible]; do, do, do, Crown Woven Trail, [illegible]; do, do, do, Myers' I. X. L. wide Tapes, [illegible]; do, do, do, Myers' I. X. L. narrow Tapes, [illegible].

New York Markets.

New York, July 20.

COTTON—[illegible]

FLOUR—Dull, irregular, unsettled and 10@25c lower; [illegible]

WHISKEY—Quiet at $2.26@2.28 for State and Western.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts [illegible] [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm but quiet. Sugar more active, at [illegible] for Cuba and [illegible] for Havana. Molasses dull, at [illegible] for Porto Rico.

PETROLEUM—Firmer, at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened steady and closed firmer, [illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

New York, July 20.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Large receivers, as they close out stocks, join the bear party, and the market was thoroughly demoralized to-day, many talking of a further decline of $1.00@2.00, according to grade. Wheat—Millers bid $3.00 for best Milwaukee, generally held at $3.10 and upward. 3,000 bushels sold since 'Change at $2.35. Corn closes very unsettled. Holders firm but anxious. Freights quiet and unchanged. Oats barely supported.

PROVISIONS.

Pork steady and quiet at $31.50. Sweet pickled hams, 19½@20c. Lard, 20¼c.

LIVE HOGS.

Slow at $10.75 for prime. Receipts 35 cars.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, July 20.

FLOUR—Very dull and 25@50c lower. Sales 75 brls double extra spring at $8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales at 9 a. m. Board 33,000 bu at $1.45@1.66 cash, $1.63@1.65½ seller all month, $1.60 buyer all July; $1.43 for No. 2; noon Board sales 17,000 bu at $1.63@1.64 cash, $1.65 buyer all July, $1.44 for No. 2; 3 p. m. Board dull; sales 10,000 bu at $1.64 regular, [illegible] seller July. Oats steady; sales 5,000 bu at 38c. Corn weak. [illegible] Rye steady at 83c.

[illegible]—Dull at 14c.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] brls flour, 35,000 bu wheat, 17,000 bu oats, [illegible] corn.

SHIPMENTS—1,500 brls flour, 35,000 bu wheat, 41,200 bu oats.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] to Buffalo.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 20—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Oak Leaf, Aux Sable; Mocassin, Lockport; Seneca, Seneca; Sherry, Joliet; Ocean Spray, Ottawa; Phoenix, Lockport, 25 brls salt; Lioness, Ottawa; [illegible] Merriam, Joliet Mound.

ARRIVED—Tobacco Plant, Kankakee, 3,000 bu oats; Bay State, Joliet Mound, 150 tons gravel; Wing and Wing, Joliet, 4,000 bu corn; Dirigo, Joliet, 3,400 bu corn; M. L. Adams No. 2, Joliet, 4,000 bu corn, 36,350 no empty brls; Unadilla, Marseilles, 3,300 bu corn; Illinois, Ottawa, 3,300 bu corn; Col. Manning, Lemont, 80 yds rubble stone; D. C. Norton, Lemont, 75 yds rubble stone; Advance, Lemont, 80 yds rubble stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 40 yds dimension stone; D. Ross, Lemont, 30 yds dimension stone and 40 yds rubble stone; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, 80 yds rubble stone.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, July 20.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 20.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat a trifle better. Sales amber Michigan, from of 1865, at $2.50; do crop of 1861, at $2.15; old No. 1 red Wabash at $2.25. Corn is better. Sales No. 1 at 80c. Oats steady. Rye dull.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 2[illegible].

FLOUR—Dull at $10.00@12.25 for No. 1 spring; $11.13@13.25 for red winter; $14.15 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $2.30. Corn dull; No. 1 Illinois, 95c. Oats quiet; none offering.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat, 11½c; corn, 11c; oats, 7c—to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—None.

CANAL EXPORTS—833 brls flour, 20,000 bu wheat, 9,000 bu corn, 1,810 bu oats.

COTTON—Stocks, $1.50@1.55½, gold.

NAVAL STORES—Dull; spirits turpentine, [illegible]

WHISKEY—Dull at $2.26 for Pennsylvania, and $2.27 for Ohio.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.

MONEY—Easy and quiet at 5 per cent.

STERLING—Dull and steady.

GOLD—A shade easier, opening at 151¼, and closing at 151½.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet and steady as firm.

PASSENGERS to Liverpool, without decided change.

STOCKS—Weak.

C. & R. I. [illegible]	[illegible]	Boston W. P.	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	Mariposa, pfd.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	W. U. Tel.	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]	5-20s reg., 1862	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	5-20s, coup., 1862	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. L.	[illegible]	Tens	[illegible]
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	O. & M. Certificates	[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, July 20, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, WM. H. HASKELL and Miss MINNIE MALOU, all of this city.

At Naperville, Ill., July 19, at the residence of H. L. Peaslee, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Aurora, Mr. HENRY F. MATHEWS and Miss WILLA SNYDER, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Thursday evening, July 19, JULIA M., wife of Charles C. Chase, aged 19 years and 26 days.

Funeral from Grace Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck Court, to-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At Batavia, Ill., on the morning of the 18th inst., ALLIE, infant daughter of Allen and F. D. Simons, aged 9 months and 20 days.

At Marine City, Michigan, July 19th, LITTLE NELLIE L., aged 5 months and 20 days, only daughter of Andrew J. and Nellie L. Westbrook, formerly of this city. Nashville papers please copy.

"Brighter than the morning star,
Sweeter than the flowers,
Our precious little Angel one
Now dwells in heavenly bowers."

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager
Director of Amusements..........F. E. AIKEN
Stage Manager..........THOS. BARRY

[illegible]

This (Saturday) afternoon, July 21, at the Grand Matinee at half past 2 o'clock the Irish Drama of NORA CREINA. Previous to which the Comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

In the evening at 8, the new Comedy of VICTIMS, with NORA CREINA. Monday (first time), the new American Comedy of FASHION; or, the Days of Shoddy.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

Every night and Saturday afternoon till further notice, THE ICE WITCH, or THE FROZEN HAND, with all its gorgeous scenery, mechanical effects, excellent cast, beautiful ballet, and Prof. Silvester's enchanted Fountain, rendering it the most brilliant spectacle ever produced in Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In compliance with a general desire from the patrons of the Theatre, seats will hereafter be reserved for matinees in the Balcony and Dress Circle at 50 cents each.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

New and second-hand FURNITURE, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany CHAMBER SUITS, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Bedding, Plated Ware, Mirrors, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PIANO FORTE AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY, July 21st, at 11½ o'clock a. m., at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street, Palmer's Block, one ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, full seven octave, round corners; is nearly new, and a fine instrument; made by Fischer, New York.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES,

SPRING TRUCK,

Double and Single Harnesses,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph street, Palmer's Block, one new spring truck, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, July 24th, at 9½ o'clock,

At Dwelling House No. 33 West Madison street (entrance on Aberdeen street).

The entire Furniture, consisting of parlor suite, marble-top Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Chamber Furniture, [illegible] Pictures, Bedding, Glassware, Crockery, &c., &c. Also, Piano-forte, rosewood case, full seven octave, made by Marshall & Traver, and a good instrument.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Shawls, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, July 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street, Palmer's Block.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS,

(In Taylor's Subdivision,)

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, July 25th, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Premises.

200 Residence and Business Lots, situated one Block west of Milwaukee avenue, fronting on Chicago avenue, Second, Rucker and Noble streets. It is the most desirable inside property now being offered to the public; it is high and dry land, but ten minutes ride from the Court House by the Horse Cars, is in a most excellent neighborhood, surrounded by Churches, Schools and Dwellings.

The Title is Perfect.

The terms of sale will be half cash, the balance in two years with 6 per cent interest.

For other particulars see

SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS,

Room No. 8 Masonic Temple.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Elegant Household Furniture,

Carpets, Mirrors, Pictures,

PARLOR ORGAN, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, JULY 24TH, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn street, consisting of rich chamber and parlor suits, book cases, parlor, library, dining room and chamber chairs and tables, lounges, sofas, easy chairs, rockers, Turkish and other chairs, ladies' cabinet desks, work stands, hat trees, extension dining tables, bedsteads, bureaus, sideboards, piano stools, music racks, mirrors, Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets. Also, one fine cabinet organ, nearly new, with a general assortment of housekeeping goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

THE LANE & BODLEY

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Shingle Machines, Corn Mills and Shafting, Wood-Working Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY,

Cor. John and Water-sts., Cincinnati.

Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they need.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two young men can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, where they will have all the comforts of a home. Apply at 46 West Adams st. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A private family have a fine suite of unfurnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, with board. Also, room for one gentleman. Apply at 33 South Green street, near Madison.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 40 and 42 Franklin street, between Lake and Randolph. Also, three ladies and a few day boarders.

BOARDING—Board furnished, with or without rooms, at No. 90 Adams street.

BOARDING—A front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. 78 East Adams street.

BOARDING—In a private family. A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and first-class board at 349 State street, corner of Thirteenth.

BOARDING—Having a larger house than I occupy, I would rent a suite of rooms containing marble mantel, bathroom, clothes press, &c., attached, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, where there are no other boarders, in one of the pleasantest locations in the North Division, convenient to business. Address, with name and Post Office address, "COMMISSION, Chicago Post Office."

BOARDING—One desirable room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, one single room, and accommodations for one or two day boarders, at 267 Michigan av., corner of Pine.

BOARDING—A desirable suite of unfurnished rooms, with a fine view of the lake. Also, single rooms to rent with board. Address, "C. J." Tribune office.

BOARDING—Pleasant front rooms, with board, can be obtained at the Briggs House No. 2, 369 Monroe street. Also, day boarding.

BOARDING—A large front parlor, handsomely furnished; also, a pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin st. only two blocks from the Court House. VINTON & PAYNES.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—One large Store and Dwelling, No. 19 Canal street, near Randolph. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A fine Office. Apply at the Drug Store, 153 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A [illegible] and office on second floor, 194 North Kinzie street. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—One store, with basement [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] J. PRESTON.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will "Blanche" please address "SUCCESS" again? Previous note came too late to receive attention.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms.

TO RENT—With or without board—Two large furnished sleeping rooms, cool and desirable in hot weather. Inquire at 130 West Washington street.

TO RENT—The large, elegant, new apartment, No. 189 South Clark street, one of the most desirable in the city. Apply at the room, or address Box 217.

TO RENT—A large, elegantly furnished front suite, to one or two gentlemen. Only two minutes walk from Lake street. Apply at CHATER'S Photograph Gallery, 53 Clark street.

TO RENT—Cottage—A small cottage in good repair, pleasantly located on the West Side, to a party who is willing to buy the cook stove, carpets and kitchen furniture, amounting to about $125. Rent $15 per month. Address, giving name and place of business, "HOUSE," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodging rooms, without board, to gentlemen. Pleasant rooms, with closets, gas, and kept in order, at No. 13 South Water street and 35 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—Pleasant apartments, in a pleasant and healthy locality, suited to a small family, for housekeeping, consisting of two rooms, pantry and large hall. Cars run by. Rent $8.50 per month. Inquire at No. 178 Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—A two-story frame house, with barn, No. 310 West Hubbard street, between Reuben and Paulina. Apply at 74 North Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Story and a half cottage house, six rooms, pantry, closet, woodhouse and water, on South Side, near Cottage Grove avenue. Possession August 1st. Address "COTTAGE," care Tribune office.

TO RENT—The 60 feet of south end of the old American Transportation Dock, corner Market and Madison streets, including office, scales, &c. Suitable for coal or wood business, storage, or a general commission business. Apply on the premises, to F. W. ROBINSON & CO., corner Market and Madison streets.

TO RENT—Five rooms furnished. Furniture for sale cheap, if wanted. Apply at 172 South Clark st., up one flight of stairs.

TO RENT—Splendid house on Aberdeen, near Adams, 11 rooms. For sale, carpets, sewing machine, stove, ottomans. H. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate Agent, 13 Dearborn, up stairs.

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling house, pleasantly located on West Washington street. Price, at the rate of $400 per annum. T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Or for sale—New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Seven attachments. Agents wanted. OSCAR FASHAR, 101 Washington street, Chicago.

TO RENT—I want to sell $400 worth of new furniture, and rent a cottage of seven rooms, with gas and water, convenient to street cars, located in as good a neighborhood as you can find on the West side. Address "H D E," Tribune office.

TO RENT—[illegible] rooms, with use of basement, suitable for a small family, at No. 20 Price Place, west side. References exchanged. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—A nearly finished new two story house, worth $40 per month, but will rent it if applied for immediately. F. D. OWENS, corner Sedgwick street and Asylum place. Take up North Clark street cars to Asylum place.

TO RENT—Two dwellings, eight rooms and closets each, newly papered, painted and repaired, Nos. 336 and No. 338 West Lake st. Boarding house keepers need not apply. PARKER & LYMAN, 15 and 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT—First house south of Madison street, on Lincoln, containing nine rooms. Possession 1st of August. Apply to A. W. MITCHELL, 28, 30 and 32 Randolph street.

TO RENT—At 314, corner of Oak and North Wells street, furnished front room, with bedroom.

TO RENT—An elegant three-story house, suitable to accommodate thirty boarders as a boarding house, or a large private family. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at 113 Indiana street.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—Store 146 Dearborn street, Reynolds' Block, near Post Office. Apply on the premises to CLARK & SAYLOR, P. S.—This is one of the best locations in Chicago.

TO RENT—A variety of seven-octave Pianos to rent at reasonable prices at No. 150 State street. E. GOOLD.

TO RENT—A good Frame House on Michigan avenue, next south of the "Beach House," between Madison and Monroe sts. Apply to C. A. SPRING, at McCormick's Reaper Factory.

TO RENT—Twenty acres of land, under cultivation, with house and barn, for a term of years, on Wentworth avenue directly east of Union Cattle Yards. Also, new cottage house, with garden, on corner of Lyon and State streets, opposite the Fair Grounds. Inquire at No. 81 Monroe street, Chicago.

TO RENT—Three story and basement brick house, No. 450 West Washington st., east of Union Park. Apply at 38 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—The Burch House, one of the largest and best hotels in the city of Bloomington, is to rent for a term of years. Address REANS & BRIDGE, Bloomington, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of drugs with fixtures, or will trade for city property. Address for 3 days, "L. D." No. 1909 State st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A nursery of 24,000 apple trees, at Sturgis, Mich. For sale very cheap, or exchange for a small farm, or house on leased lot. T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Scroll Saws—Wright & Smith's celebrated Scroll Saws, two sizes, operating by power and foot. For sale by J. A. MERRIMAN, 190 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Some of the finest farms in Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A hardware store, doing a good business. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Some of the best Saloons in the city, at great bargains. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A fine Photograph Gallery, nicely furnished and lighted. None better. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A full-blooded bull Mastiff, suitable for butchers, express offices or banks. Can be seen at 9 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the handsome new store, corner of Taylor and Clinton-sts., 25 feet on Taylor and 112 feet on Clinton. Now rented for $300 a year to good tenants. Best business stand on the West side. A small country place near Chicago will be taken in part exchange. Apply on the premises or address Box 2177, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first class Meat Market in one of the best locations in the city, now doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Call at 219 State street.

FOR SALE—The best Cigar Stand in the city, doing the best business, for sale at a great discount, as the owner is unable to attend to the business. Call on or address WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One P. W. Gates ten-horse power Portable Engine, in good running order and can be seen at Miller, Strock & Co.'s planing mill and sash factory, Princeton, Ill. Reason for selling, have put in a larger engine. Address MILLER, STROCK & CO., Princeton, Ill.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a parlor and bedroom, near Lake street, with or without lease of rooms. Apply at Room No. 2, 42 LaSalle street, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, the stock, lease and fixtures of one of the oldest and best Saloons in the city of Ottawa. Rent low. Average receipts per week $100. $800 will buy everything, as I am leaving the city to go in other business. For further particulars address Box 701, Ottawa, Ill., or WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Furniture and Lease of a dwelling house. House is in a good location for a mechanics' boarding house. Will sell part of furniture only, if desired. Rent moderate. Apply at 363 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Boarding House—Lease three years to run, contains fifty rooms, all well furnished, furniture nearly new, and fifty paying boarders now in the house, in a good locality. Price, only $[illegible]. Inquire of J. L. WELLS & CO., Office 17 Lombard Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, doing a good business, and in a good location, near the Northwestern Depot. Apply at 166 West Water-st.

FOR SALE—A vinegar factory, having nine eight feet stands, and all necessary mixing and receiving tubs. All new and now running. Everything in good order. Will be sold reasonable. Address Box 334, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—Fixtures and Stock, part crockery and glassware, of store No. 144 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—The Cigar Store No. 291½ South Clark street, with or without the stock.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock, furniture and good will of a good saloon and boarding house, now having forty regular boarders. Apply, for two weeks, at 293 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—An Ice Cream and Fruit Store, 295 South Clark street doing good business.

FOR SALE—Lease of Store, No. 6 Dearborn street, with or without stock of goods, consisting of glassware. CHICAGO GLASS CO.

FOR SALE—Shingle, stave and barrel machinery, comprising shingle mills, heading mills, shingle and heading jointers, stave jointers, stave cutters, heading rounders and planers, equalizing and cut-off saws, &c., &c. All work of our own manufacture, and warranted. FULLER & FORD, 202 and 204 Madison street.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of beautiful land, a mile west of the city limits, will be sold at a bargain, together or in parcels of twenty or ten acres. Title perfect. JOS. P. CLARKSON, 64 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A splendidly improved farm of 115 acres, adjoining Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad. GEO. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 166 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—Cook county farms, one near Harlem, house, barn and well fenced. Also one near Norwood Park Station on C. & N. W. R. R., at a great bargain. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—Some of the best unimproved lands in the North-West at bargains, or will exchange for available property. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best stock farms in Northern Illinois, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the most delightfully located farms in the State. A rare chance for a person desiring a splendid residence and a home for fancy farming. Situated on a beautiful lake, thirty miles from Chicago, [illegible] L. WILLARD FOX.

FOR SALE—Fruit Farm, three miles from Jonesboro, Ill., for sale cheap. [illegible] CHARLES DOBBINSON, Box 44, Anna, Ill.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—For gentleman and wife, without children. Please state terms and location. Address "E. B." Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—At the [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Recruits—U. S. Marine Corps. Able-bodied men, between 18 and [illegible] of years, at least 5 feet 5 inches high, to serve at Navy Yards and aboard men-of-war on foreign stations. Apply at Rendezvous, Purdon's Building, Chicago. H. C. COCHRANE, 1st Lt., Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—Salesmen, clerks, bookkeepers, agents, collectors, firemen, brakemen, drivers, farm hands, laborers, &c., and all who desire to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—All men seeking employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn st., Room 2, up stairs, and secure a good paying situation.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, porters, collectors, brakemen, firemen, drivers, laborers, mechanics, and all looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, Room 2. Applications by mail enclose ten cents.

WANTED—This Day 50 railroad laborers, wages $2 per day; 20 teams [illegible] wages $4.50 per day. Apply at 135 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—Mechanics and builders to go to the new Hardware and Tool Store of H. BURLINGHAM & CO., 58 State street, for TOOLS and HARDWARE. The assortment is large and prices low.

WANTED—Immediately—Two gardeners; also, a good farm hand. Apply at 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2. N. B. Good wages and steady employment given.

WANTED—50 men to work in sawmills. Good wages and free transportation. Inquire at Room 3, Lind's block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—A Photographic Printer, at CHATER'S Gallery, opposite the Sherman House.

WANTED—Two Teamsters, to move a small building, 16x24 feet, two miles. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—Five A No. 1 Salesmen, by a first class jobbing dry goods house. Address P. O. Box 2949, St. Louis, giving real name and references. Those acquainted with the Iowa, Illinois or Missouri trade preferred.

WANTED—To Employ—Two good men at a fair compensation. None but those having the best of recommendations need apply. Single men preferred. J. H. GRAY & CO., 31 State street.

WANTED—Ten first class Carpenters; also, a Foreman. Inquire in rear of 804 Michigan avenue or 888 Michigan avenue. C. A. FERN.

WANTED—Two first class dry goods salesmen. Those acquainted with city trade preferred. Apply by letter, stating real name and references. Address "M. C." Tribune office.

WANTED—5,000 Railroad Laborers [illegible] wages $2.25 per day. Good board $5.00 per week. Transportation free. Call on F. B. WEARE & CO., Commission Merchants, 118 South Water street, Chicago, for passes. W. W. WALKER, Chief Engineer and Vice-President.

WANTED—A few competent salesmen, can find pleasant and profitable business by applying to A. J. HOLLAND & CO., 38 Lombard block, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Bricklayers—Six first-class Bricklayers wanted immediately. Steady employment given the whole season. Wages $3.50 per day. Apply to WILLIAM WILSON, Builder and contractor, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—A gardener and groom to take care of ornamental grounds and attend to a pair of horses and a cow. Must come well recommended. Call at 792 Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street.

WANTED—A good sawyer and two wagon makers. Apply to F. HICK'S wagon shop, 134 West Lake street.

WANTED—First class Salesman in every town to sell a new Patent Segment Sash Fastener, the most practical thing out, both durable and cheap. Sells readily, with large profits, where the men can clear from $5 to $10 per day above expenses. Full particulars and sample sent free upon receipt of 25 cents to pay charges. Address G. S. LACEY, General Agent, Box 845, Chicago, or call in person at Room 27, Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st., near the Post Office, from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—To engage one boss Waiter, with eight others [illegible] Apply personally or by letter at the Metropolitan Hotel, Peoria, Illinois.

WANTED—Carpenters, to man [illegible] ice boxes and refrigerators. Those experienced [illegible] steady employment and good wages at the Chicago Brewery. Corner of Pine street and Chicago avenue.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian girl, to do general housework in a small family. Apply to 261 West Adams st., between Sangamon and Morgan.

WANTED—A good Girl, to cook, wash and iron. Unless competent, need not apply. 948 Prairie avenue.

WANTED—A good Girl, to do second work, at 300 State-st.

WANTED—Two Girls, to go into the country, to do first and second work, in a private family. Good wages paid. Apply at MRS. BALKAW'S Office, 136 State-st.

WANTED—A Girl to do second work and one to do kitchen work in a small family. Apply at the Tribune Office.

WANTED—A first-rate Cook wanted. Apply at 13 Dearborn Place.

WANTED—A young Girl, to attend a child during the day. Apply at 53 South Green-st.

WANTED—In a private family—A colored girl. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at LESLIE & CO.'S, Court Place, rear of Opera House.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, a second girl, at 810 Indiana avenue, corner Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—Housekeeper—A young lady or widow without encumbrances, and who is thorough and practical, to take charge of a small family in this city. One from some country town preferred. Address "R," P. O. Box 1951, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for two beautiful steel engravings. One lady made a commission of $21.00 in four days. Address or apply to W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 38 Lombard block, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook. Apply at No. 81 Hinsdale street.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house for a small family without children, in a good locality, not far from the business portion of the city. One on the North Side preferred. Lease will be taken for six months or longer. Address P. O. Box 1808.

WANTED—To Rent—A House of ten or twelve rooms east of State and south of Twelfth-st. Address, for one week, Box 437, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room with no less than two windows, by a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, "E. A. I." Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—In September, a dwelling house, containing from seven to ten rooms, in a desirable location, not near the river. West Side preferred. Address or call on C. W. McCLURE, Chicago Printing Co., 128 and 130 Lake street.

WANTED—To Rent—A nice, comfortable dwelling house of about nine rooms, well located. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 1169, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—For a term of years, by a gentleman of small family, without children, a two-story and basement house, with nine or ten rooms, besides bath room and closets, also requires a stable on the premises. Location east of State and north of Twenty-fifth street, or a good location on the West Side. Address "S." Box 3816, stating where and who the person is who has such a house to rent.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, two new elegantly finished 8 room cottages, on Van Buren st., near Throop, with gas, [illegible] GEO. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Or to rent—30 houses, on Madison, Warren and Washington-sts., at the city limits. W. HANSBROUGH, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Lot 98, Ellis' East Addition, fronting 150 feet on Lake avenue, and extending to I. C. R. R. track. It is fine residence lot, with a splendid view of the lake, and has on it a cottage of 6 rooms. Will be sold cheap. Apply to L. B. FITCH, Room 9 (up stairs) 169 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots—Houses on lease lots and business lots at bargains. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage house, also, a two story house, divided for two families, on lot on south end of Canal street. To be removed within thirty days. Inquire of WEBSTER, HALL & JENKINS, Lumber-st., south end of Canal st.

FOR SALE—Cheap. One of the finest furnished residences on Third avenue, with 12 rooms, besides closets. Lot [illegible]. Call at 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—Why will you rent when you can purchase a new cottage for $[illegible], or a house and lot for $[illegible], or [illegible]. L. S. ARTHUR & CO., 219 State-st.

FOR SALE—A splendid Lot on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth st., 100 feet front, cheap only [illegible], on easy terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A new and handsomely finished house, between Throop and Rucker, on West Jackson-st., twelve rooms, water, gas, &c. Lot [illegible] to alley. Price only $[illegible]—very cheap. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on North Wells-st., between Schiller and Carl-sts. Price $[illegible]—decidedly cheap. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 9.

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot, [illegible], on Washington-st., between Ann and Elizabeth. Title perfect. THOMAS C. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—30 Houses and Lots in the Western Division of the city. Also, cheap lots on easy terms, between Madison and Washington-sts., near the Western limits—an unusually favorable opportunity for men of moderate means. Also, seventy feet of ground on West Randolph, near Curtis, for sale cheap. Apply to L. B. BOOMER, 109 Randolph-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—Fine Villa, five minutes' walk from Kenwood Station and one mile north of Hyde Park. It is Louis XV. style, the inside decorations are elegant and finely, and contains sitting room, parlor, library, drawing room, boudoir, six bed rooms, dining room, kitchen, cellar, two large pantries, storeroom, bathroom and water closet, with numerous closets in house, a washroom, and large cistern, a well of fine water, large stable, carriage house and all other necessary outbuildings, [illegible] at the Mechanics' National Bank, 134 Lake street, or to Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.'s Office, 121 Lake street. Photographs can be seen at the above place.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on State street, lot 50 feet front. House has 12 rooms and is suitable either for a dwelling or business purposes. JOHN WRIGHT, 399 State-st.

Lost.

LOST—A Masonic Square and [illegible] the finder [illegible] will be paid for same if left at Tribune Office.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From No. 700 Wa[illegible] [illegible] Cow, [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—From the fire, 423 State street, a horse-hair Trunk, containing valuable papers, [illegible] and other articles [illegible] the same to [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—"Cha[illegible]" [illegible]

WANTED—Agents For [illegible] & Fire's Sewing Machine. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] and sell in Cook County and [illegible] [illegible] P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] orders for the best paying [illegible] North Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] LLOYD'S GREAT NAPOLEON [illegible] Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] CO., 144 Randolph-st., Room 9, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For the [illegible] F. B. Carpenter, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln [illegible] & CO., 3 Clinton House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] Female, for Ministry [illegible] papers. R. WATWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every County in the United States, [illegible] CLIMAX BAG-HOLDER. [illegible] 81 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents everywhere [illegible] Steady employment [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the American Conflict. [illegible] GOODALE, SAMMONS & CO., 179 Lake st.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, everywhere, to sell the [illegible] Andrew GRENNAN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Agents—In every county. First-class agents, to introduce Ritchie's new picture of the "[illegible] LINCOLN," painted from personal studies [illegible] LITTLE & CLAGETT, P. O. Box 1[illegible], Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 per year paid to agents to introduce [illegible] Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month [illegible] SHAW, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By an experienced music teacher, a [illegible] Address "H F," P. O. Box 2053, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase two houses or a double house, [illegible] Address 181 Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—Owner—At the Central Police Station, [illegible] Central Police.

WANTED—Everybody to know that we can show you a better [illegible] our New Patent [illegible] & CO., 4 & 6 LaSalle st., Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—A young man of this city wishes to make the acquaintance of a young lady [illegible] A., Box 4625, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, rooms, with board, in a private family [illegible] Address "B B," P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Any person in a good [illegible] Address "[illegible]," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Hire—For [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible] Address "L," No. 123 Lake [illegible]

WANTED—Agency to travel [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED—"Enterprise" [illegible] 25 Washington st., Room 17. [illegible]

WANTED—Copying [illegible] Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Any one having [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Three persons were killed by one thunderbolt at Piqua, Ohio, on Saturday.

There was 1,102 burials in New York during the past week.

C. S. Vallandigham, Jesse D. Bright, and Charles James Faulkner, all of them [illegible] rebels, without pardon, were at the White House on Saturday.

Our Washington despatch says that Mr. Cooper, the private Secretary of A. Johnson, is given the dirty work of "My Policy"-izing the office-holders. The d. d. says he means to make clean work of it.

We learn that Gov. Oglesby has accepted an invitation to be present at the Annual Picnic of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," in this city, on the 13th of August, and will address them on that occasion.

A despatch from Louisville says that ex-Attorney General Speed will enter the canvass against Duvall, the rebel Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, immediately on his return to that State.

Governor Bramlette has accepted Rousseau's resignation, and the rebels of Louisville are preparing to give him an ovation on his return home on Monday or Tuesday. Of course, they intend to receive him.

The Prince de Condé, eldest son of the Duc d'Aumale, died recently in Australia, where he was travelling. Like all the Orleans princes, he had been educated carefully. He was a young man of promise.

An accident occurred at St. Louis on Thursday which has exploded a theory that has been held immutable for many years. During the heavy thunder storm in that city, on the day named, Angelo Arata, while lying on a feather bed entirely insulated from any other material substance, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Petersburg mine "crater" is now in the midst of a luxurious cornfield, and is planted with melons and fruit trees. A correspondent who has been there writes: "The immense excavation made by the explosion is now nearly closed to the mouth, as it was converted to the uses of sepulture and contains, as I was assured, about 2,500 dead bodies."

It is told in connection with the sad story of the Portland fire, that the uncovered copy of an old tax bill of that city was picked up after the conflagration, at the village of Brunswick, twenty-seven miles distant from Portland. It had been kept in the Portland City Hall, which caught fire, and it was carried by the current of air created by the fire and the wind that great distance.

A despatch from New York says that official reports show that the cholera is making rapid headway, and appears to be spreading over the entire metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops on Hart's Island, (on Long Island, about twenty-five miles from New York,) on Friday, and nine deaths occurred. Ten deaths also occurred among the troops on Governor's Island. It is reported at several other points.

A fire broke out at the Island Run Oil Well, near Smith's Ferry, West Virginia, on the afternoon of the 17th, totally destroying eight flowing wells, sixteen derricks, the Lupton Hotel, &c. A man named Anderson was badly burned, and it is feared he cannot recover. There is no estimate of the loss. The fire originated at the "Free Derrick," from drawing tubes with an engine. The loss reaches about $50,000.

General Sheridan knows the rebels like a book, and has a happy and effectual way of dealing with them. At New Orleans, on Friday, the General ordered the arrest of Judge Abell, for treason. The accusation is based upon a charge to the Grand Jury, made by Abell, wherein he instructed that body to indict those members of the Convention of 1864 who took part in re-convening it. General Sheridan also issued an order forbidding the commemoration of rebel monuments in that department, and dissolving all rebel organizations for whatever purpose formed.

The Paris *Temps* says that Munchengratz, where the last serious conflict between the Prussians and Austrians was fought, is the same place in which the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor, on September 5, 1833, "with a view to strengthen their relations of amity and good neighborhood," signed a treaty, by which each country promised to place a corps of 25,000 men at the disposal of the other, to suppress any future Polish rebellion. [illegible]

The Hon. Obadiah Bowen and Mrs. Cora [illegible]

LATEST FROM

All Sorts of F[illegible] Rumors.

NAPOLEON'S P[illegible] PEACE.

Spread of the C[illegible] Vienna.

The Italian Lo[illegible] Custozza.

THE POSITION OF BRITAIN.

CONGR

ROUSSEAU REPR

Sheridan Amo[illegible] Louisiana Se

THE CHOLERA [illegible] ING IN NEW

Three Persons Kille[illegible] Thunderbol

1,102 BURIALS IN [illegible] LAST WEEK

Private Secretary Co[illegible] A. Johnson's Dirty

A BEAUTIFUL TRI[illegible] WHITE HOU

FROM EURO

Various Rumors About [illegible] tions, but Nothing Defi[illegible] trians Have Abando[illegible] Alarm and Depressi[illegible] Prussians Firm in th[illegible] Italians Still Moving [illegible] Spite of French Order[illegible] the Prussians are Mov[illegible] bart—The Terms of A[illegible] Austrians Abandon the[illegible]

NEW YORK, July 21.—By the [illegible] ers Hermann and City of Paris [illegible] dates of the 12th inst.

No armistice has yet been [illegible] tions continue. Italian papers [illegible]

[illegible]